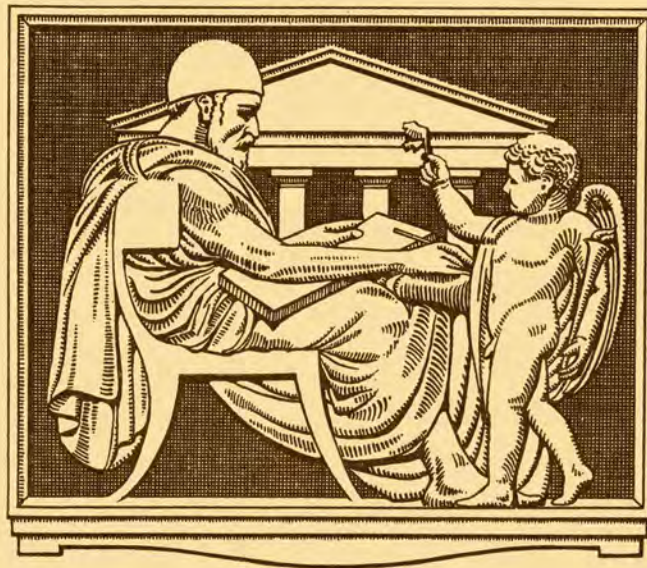


THE JOURNAL

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA



FEBRUARY

1928

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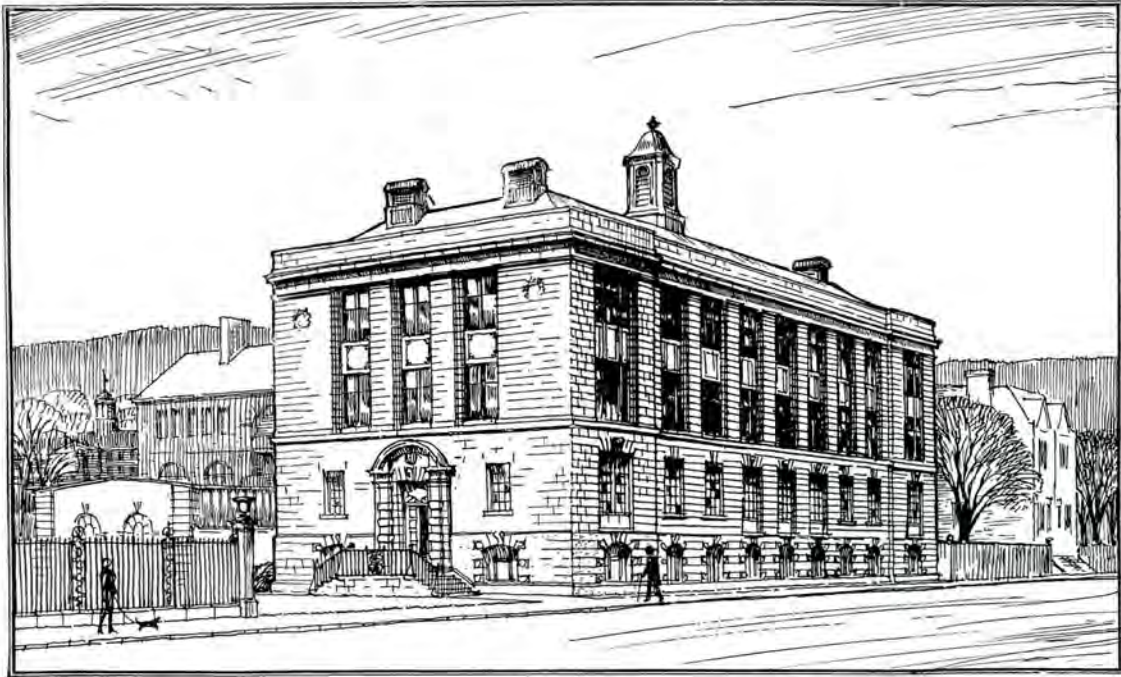
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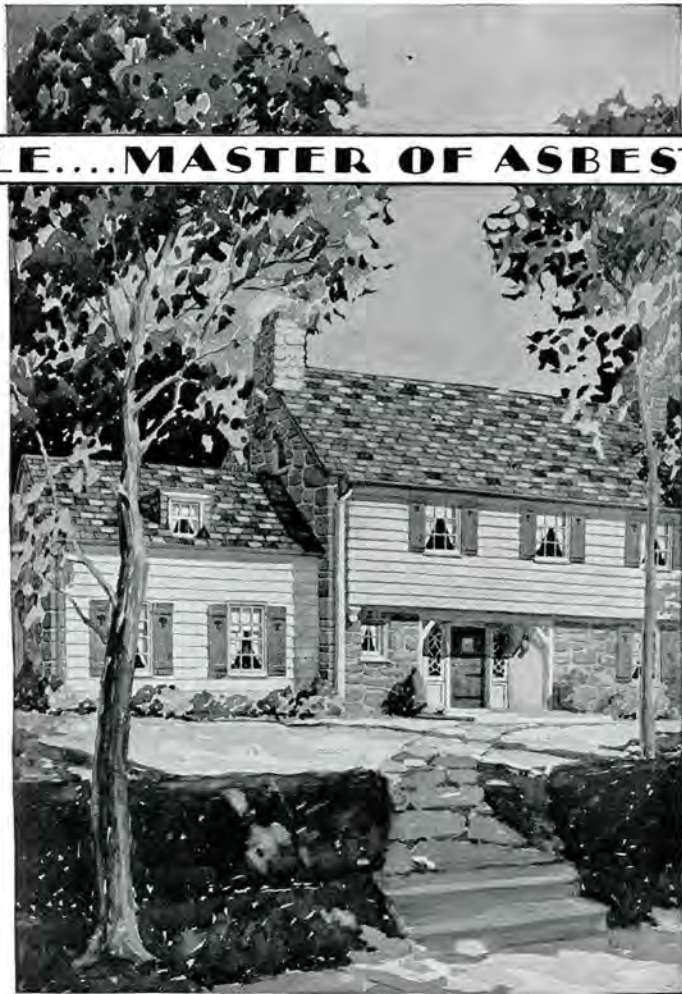
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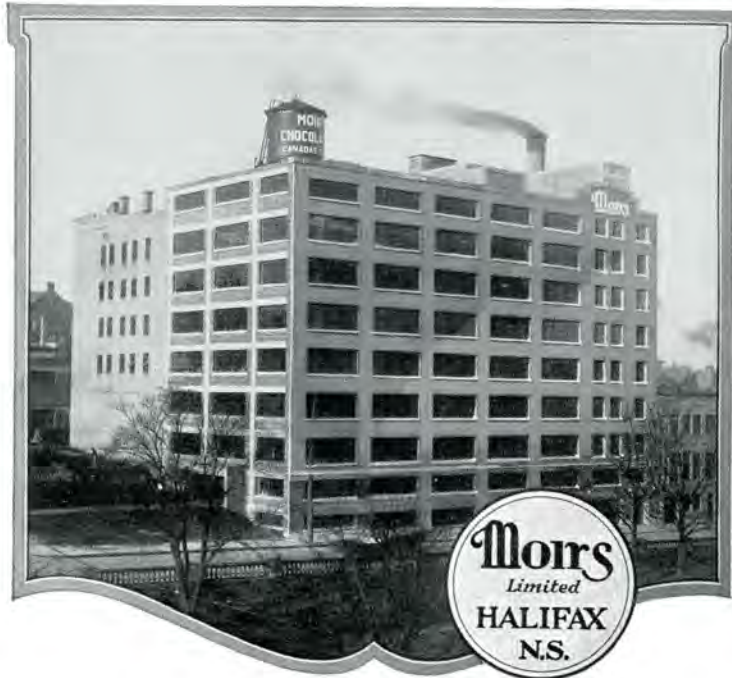
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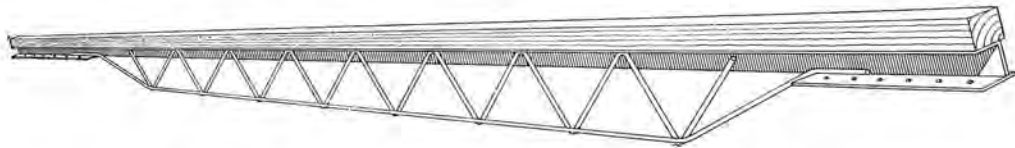
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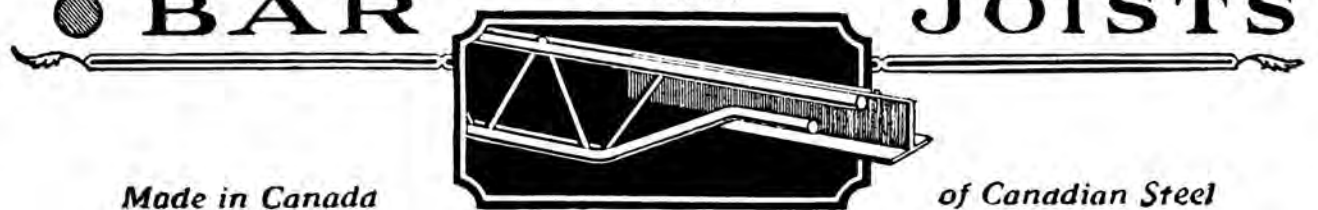
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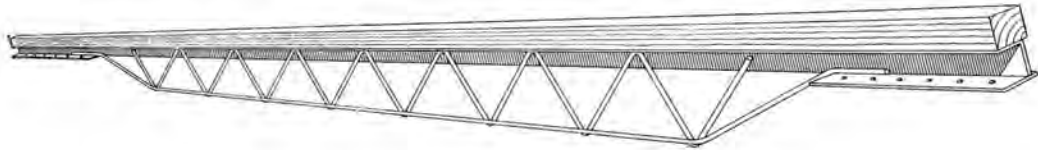
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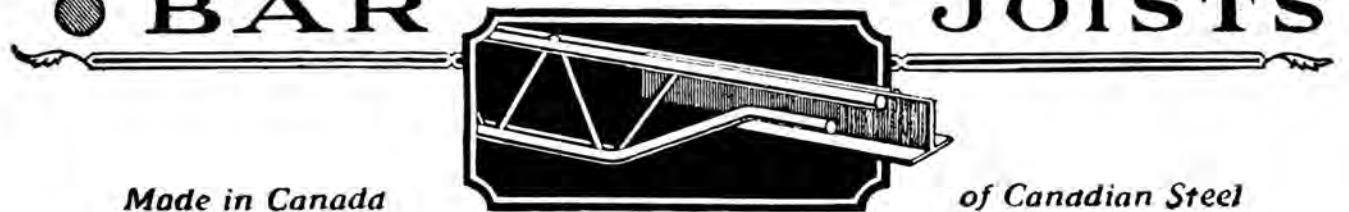
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The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 30

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1928

Vol. V, No. 2

CONTENTS

	PAGE
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT	39
EDITORIAL	40
THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, MONTREAL	43
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DESIGN OF FARM BUILDINGS, <i>by R. A. V. Nicholson</i>	50
PHILIP J. TURNER, F.R.I.B.A., TO DELIVER A SERIES OF LECTURES ON LIBRARY PLANNING	60
DESIGNS SUBMITTED IN A COMPETITION FOR A CLUB HOUSE FOR THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF TORONTO	61
THE SECRETARY'S PAGE	65
ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS	67
NOTES	xxviii
BOOKS REVIEWED	xxx

Plate Illustrations

CHARTRES, FRANCE VUE SUR L'ŒURE, <i>from Pen and Bistre Drawing by Wendell P. Lawson, M.Arch.</i>	FRONTISPIECE
DETAIL OF TEMPIETTO BY BRAMANTE, IN MONASTERY COURT OF SAN PIETRO IN MONTORIO, ROME <i>(European Studies)</i>	41
DETAIL OF MUSEO CAPITOLINO, BY MICHAEL ANGELO PLAZZA DEL CAMPIDOGGIO, ROME <i>(European Studies)</i>	42

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Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

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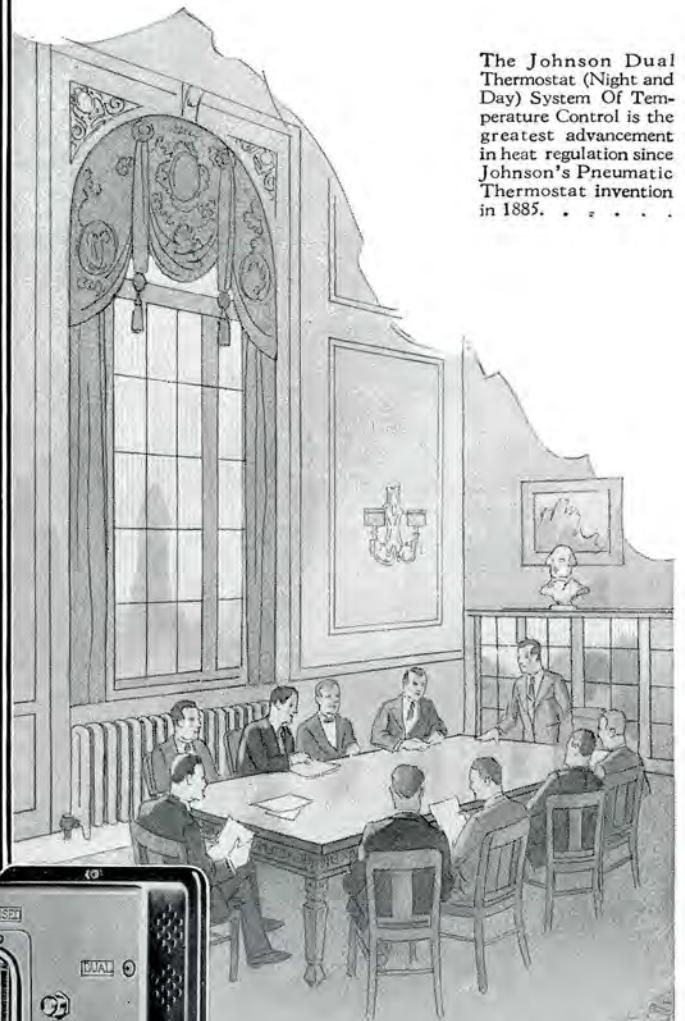
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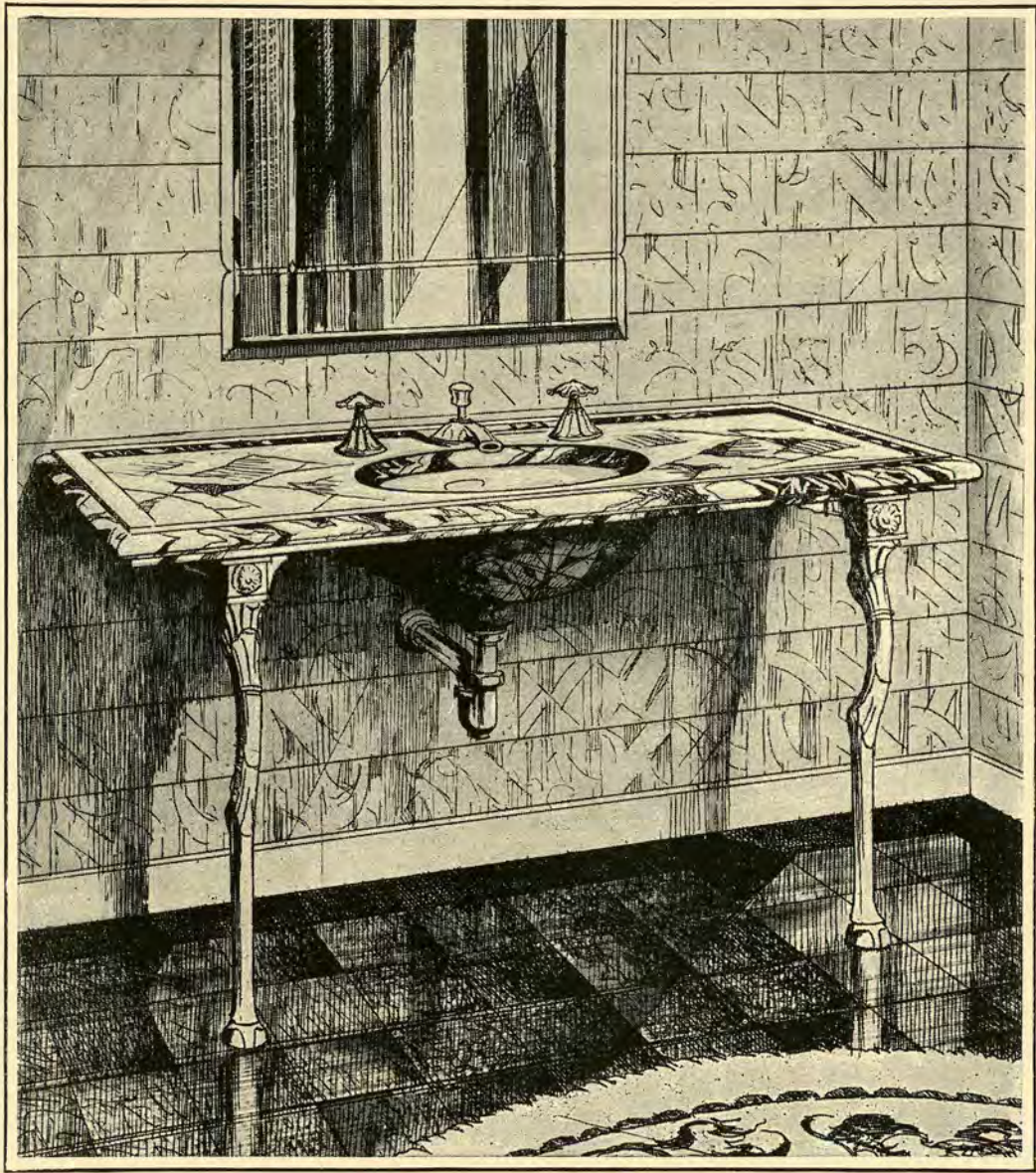
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VUE SUR L'EURE

*From Pen and Bistre Drawing by
WENDELL P. LAWSON, M.Arch.*

The Journal

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Serial No. 30

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1928

Vol. V. No. 2

A Message from the President

THE 1928 Convention of the Institute will open with the members of the Institute going as a Deputation to the Premier and a number of the members of the Cabinet.

When the Premier was requested to receive such a Deputation a memorandum of the subjects the Institute wished to discuss was forwarded with the request. It is a fair inference, therefore, that when he consented to receive the Deputation he considered these questions had some merit. As each member of the Institute has received a copy of this memorandum, may I now ask them if they do not see the merits of these questions and the importance to the profession of a Deputation from the Institute being received by the Government.

The members who see the merits of the points raised and recognize their importance should support them by their presence at the Convention and on the Deputation. The members who do not, or are opposed to any of them should attend the Convention and present their views.

The Institute exists for the benefit of all its members, but its actions will be guided by those who attend its meetings and who give of their time and ability; not by the absentee member, no matter how strongly he may differ with the part taken by those who attend.

It is a commonplace to say that in these days of organization the architects should be organized. The irony of such a statement, however, is that the architects have been organized for a generation back at least, but the man on the street has not recognized it. May I ask if the architects themselves recognize it? Is not this evidence that the architects are organized in name only, that too many of them are letting the other fellow do it? It can only be done effectively when all do it.

Let us make our organization effective—attend the Institute Convention and do your bit and it will be done.

J. P. HYNES,
President.

EDITORIAL

The Editorial Board and staff of the Journal do not take the responsibility for any opinions expressed in signed articles.

THE Frontispiece in this issue is from a pen and bistre drawing of Chartres, France, by Wendell P. Lawson, M. Arch. Mr. Lawson is a graduate of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, and in 1924 won the Ontario Government Scholarship which entitled him to a year's Architectural Study abroad. He has just returned from a second trip to Europe after spending five months in England, France and Spain. A number of his sketches which he made while there will be shown at the Architectural Exhibition in Ottawa to be held in conjunction with the Institute Convention on February 17th and 18th.

ANNUAL MEETING

Probably one of the most important meetings ever held by the Institute will take place in Ottawa on February 17th and 18th. Very few architects are aware of the special efforts being made to ensure that this Convention should be the most successful in our history. The Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects have prepared a very interesting programme which will include an Architectural Exhibition. The delegates will also be privileged to visit the Memorial Chamber in the Victory Tower of the Parliament Buildings which in itself will be an inspiring sight and one worth travelling a long distance to see. At the Banquet which is to be held on Friday evening at the Royal Golf Club we will probably be able to count among our guests members of the Government and other notables. Every member should do his utmost to be present on this occasion.

DEPUTATION FROM THE INSTITUTE TO APPEAR BEFORE PREMIER KING AND HIS CABINET

To continually complain about the lack of recognition which the profession receives without making a concerted attempt to correct the situation is comparable to a school boy, who, because he cannot make the headway he should, roundly condemns the teaching staff instead of doing everything possible himself to improve his standing. While it is undeniably true that the artistry and skill required by an architect in the practice of his profession deserves some recognition on the part of the public, yet that recognition will never be attained unless most of us are willing to make some sacrifice, be it time or money, in order to gain our ends. Why should all the responsibility and burden be placed by the members on the shoulders of a few of the Officers of the Institute, who are sacrificing much more than they ought to be called upon to do in order to make the lot of the architect a happier one? The President has arranged for a deputation of the members to appear before Premier King and his Cabinet during the Convention of the Institute, so that we might ask for some of that recognition which we have long been seeking. Let us, however, not feel disappointed if through our own lack of interest and effort one of the opportunities for which we have so long waited should slip through our fingers. Let everyone resolve to be part of that deputation at all costs.

ARE WE IN FAVOUR OF CANADIAN ARCHITECTS BEING EMPLOYED ON ALL CANADIAN BUILDINGS?

What a foolish question to ask, say some of our members—truly laughable—but none the less serious. Foreign architects have secured a large number of commissions in recent years which rightly belonged to Canadians, but through the evasion or inadequacy of our tariff regulations as they apply to architects' drawings, we have been compelled to stand by helpless. While it is not an easy task to correct this situation, an effort will be made through the deputation we mentioned before to place squarely before the Government the necessity of devising some means whereby foreign architects will be prevented from smuggling their drawings into Canada without the payment of proper duties. Surely it would not be difficult for the Government to investigate every instance where a Canadian building has been erected by a foreign architect and if the duties have not been collected to see that they were paid forthwith. If nothing else was accomplished by our deputation but this, our effort would be worth while.

ONTARIO ARCHITECTS SEEKING LEGISLATION

Very shortly the architects in Ontario will ask the Provincial Government to grant them the same status which architects in other Canadian provinces enjoy. Let us hope that they will succeed in securing the necessary legislation. The Province of Ontario has a reputation of being most progressive, but unfortunately they still allow persons who do not possess the knowledge of even the first fundamentals of architecture to practice the profession. It is quite possible that this situation has not been brought home to the leaders of the Government in the past, and that they were not conversant with the necessary qualifications required in the practice of architecture. If this should be the case, as it no doubt is with the general public, then the Ontario Association of Architects should do all in their power to acquaint the members of the Government with the kind of training which an architect requires before he can start in to practice.

It should not be taken for granted, however, that legislation is going to be the panacea for all our ills. While it is essential, yet it is only the means to an end. We must remember that it is the duty of the profession itself to fix a standard of architectural education and training that will not only satisfy ourselves, but will also raise the practice of architecture to a higher plane until the public will, without effort, give it the recognition which it so rightly deserves.

THE DESIGNING OF FARM BUILDINGS

Who ever heard of architects designing and planning farm buildings? A negative answer to this question would not necessarily prove ignorance. The writer of these lines insisted that there were very few farm buildings in Canada that could boast of having had any person near them who even resembled an architect. Upon investigation, however, we

(Continued on page 49)

EUROPEAN STUDIES

From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XI.



DETAIL OF TEMPIETTO BY BRAMANTE, IN MONASTERY COURT OF
SAN PIETRO IN MONTORIO, ROME

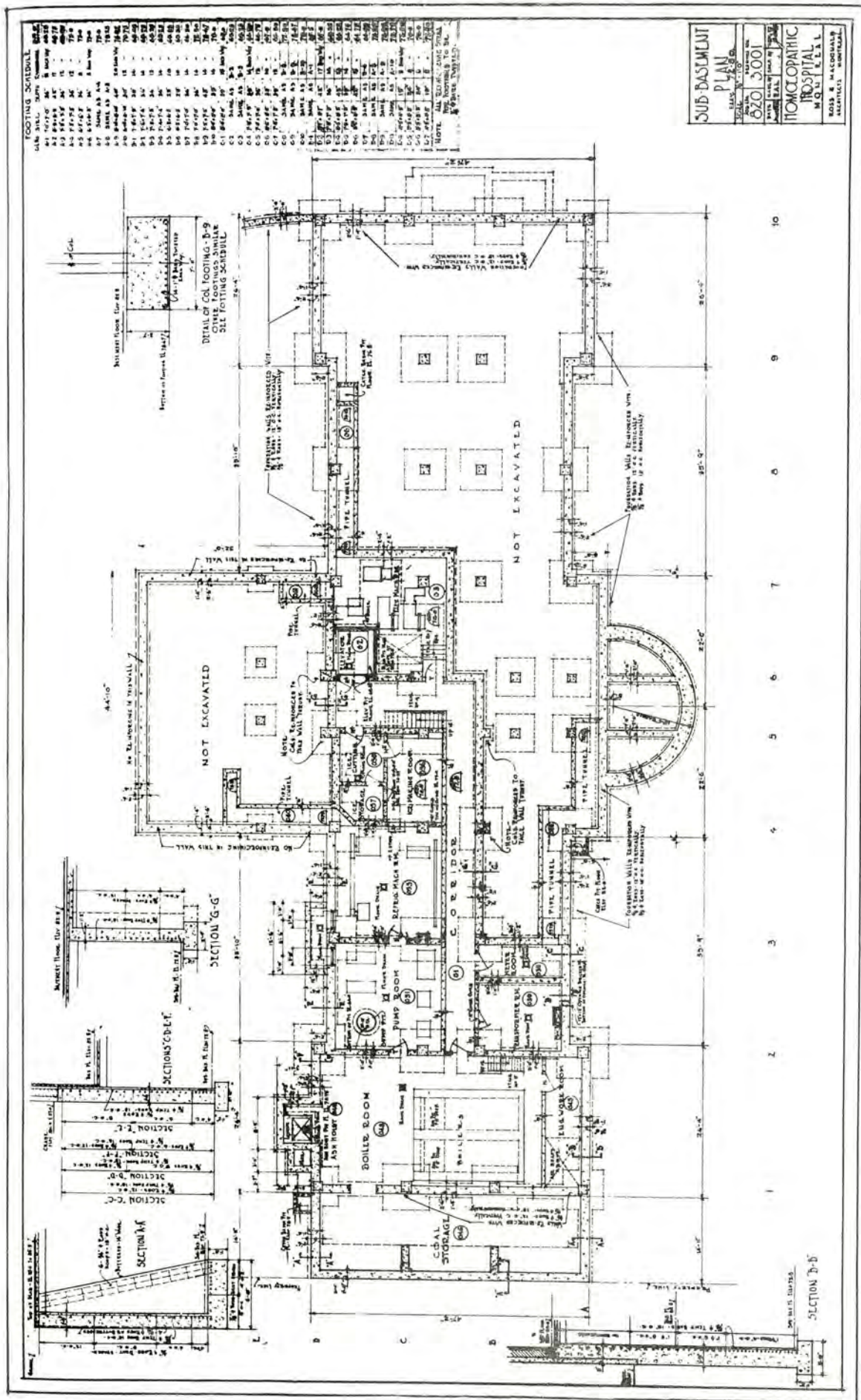
EUROPEAN STUDIES

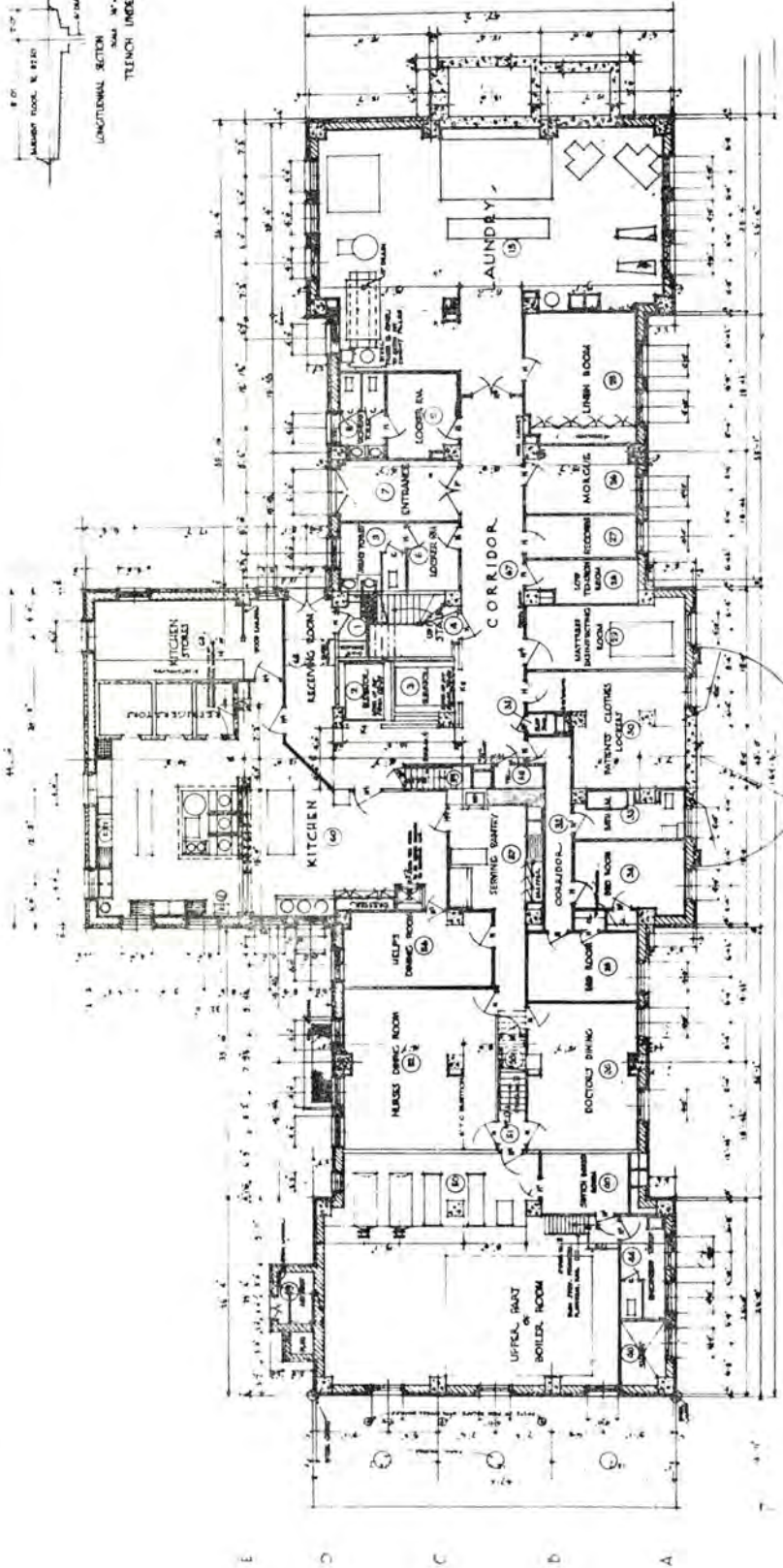
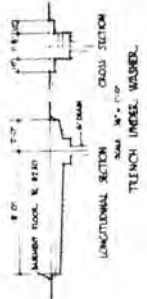
From Photographs by F. Bruce Brown, M.Arch.

NUMBER XII.



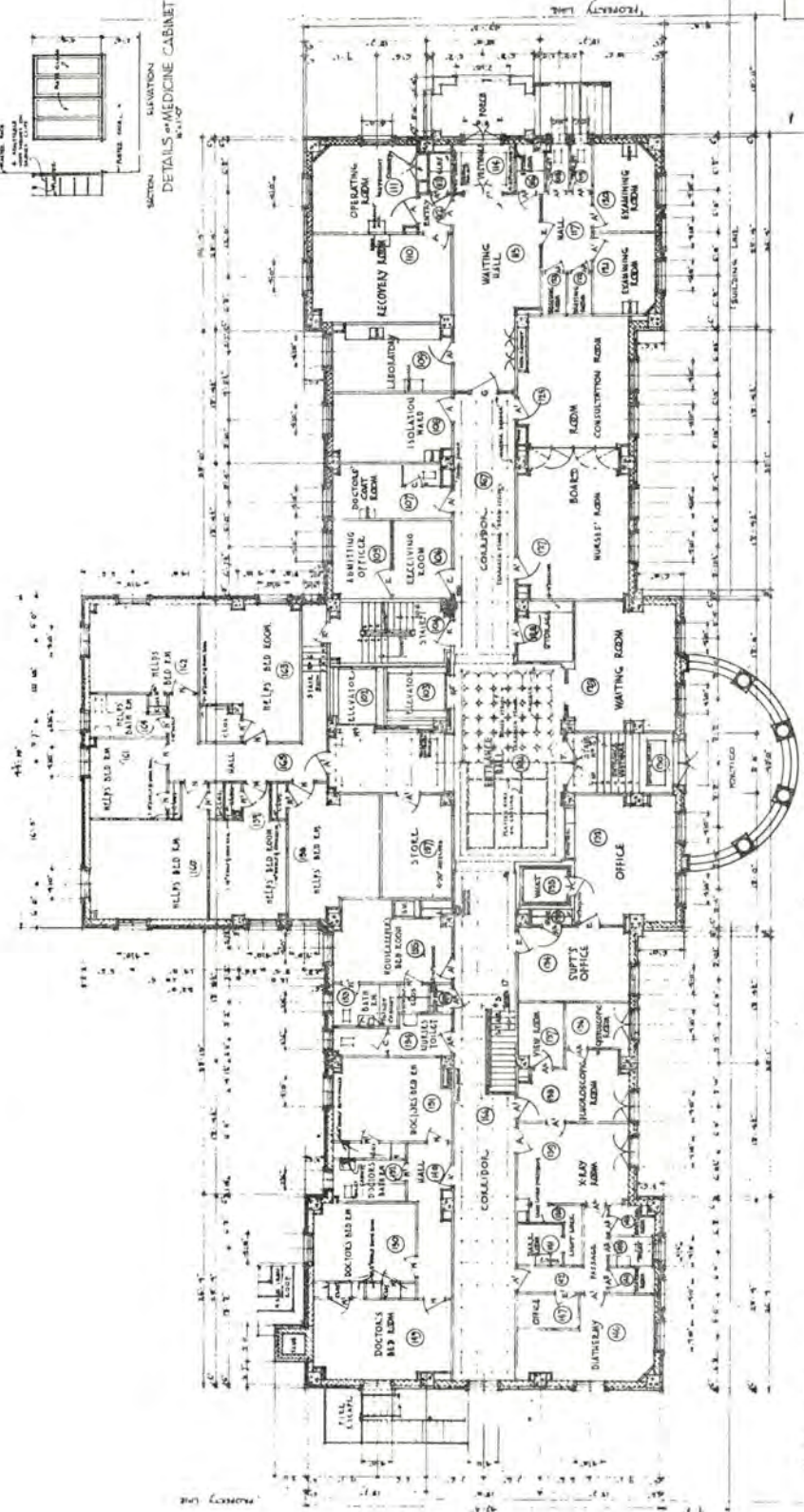
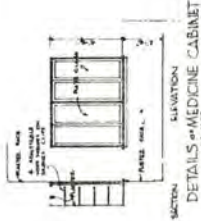
DETAIL OF MUSEO CAPITOLINO, BY MICHAEL ANGELO
PLAZZA DEL CAMPIDOGGIO, ROME





BASEMENT PLAN	
SCALE	1/4" = 1'-0"
DATE	8-20-30
BY	J. H. HARRIS
CHECKED BY	J. H. HARRIS
HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL N. O. U. S. A.	
805 S. W. 4th Street MIAMI, FLA.	

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

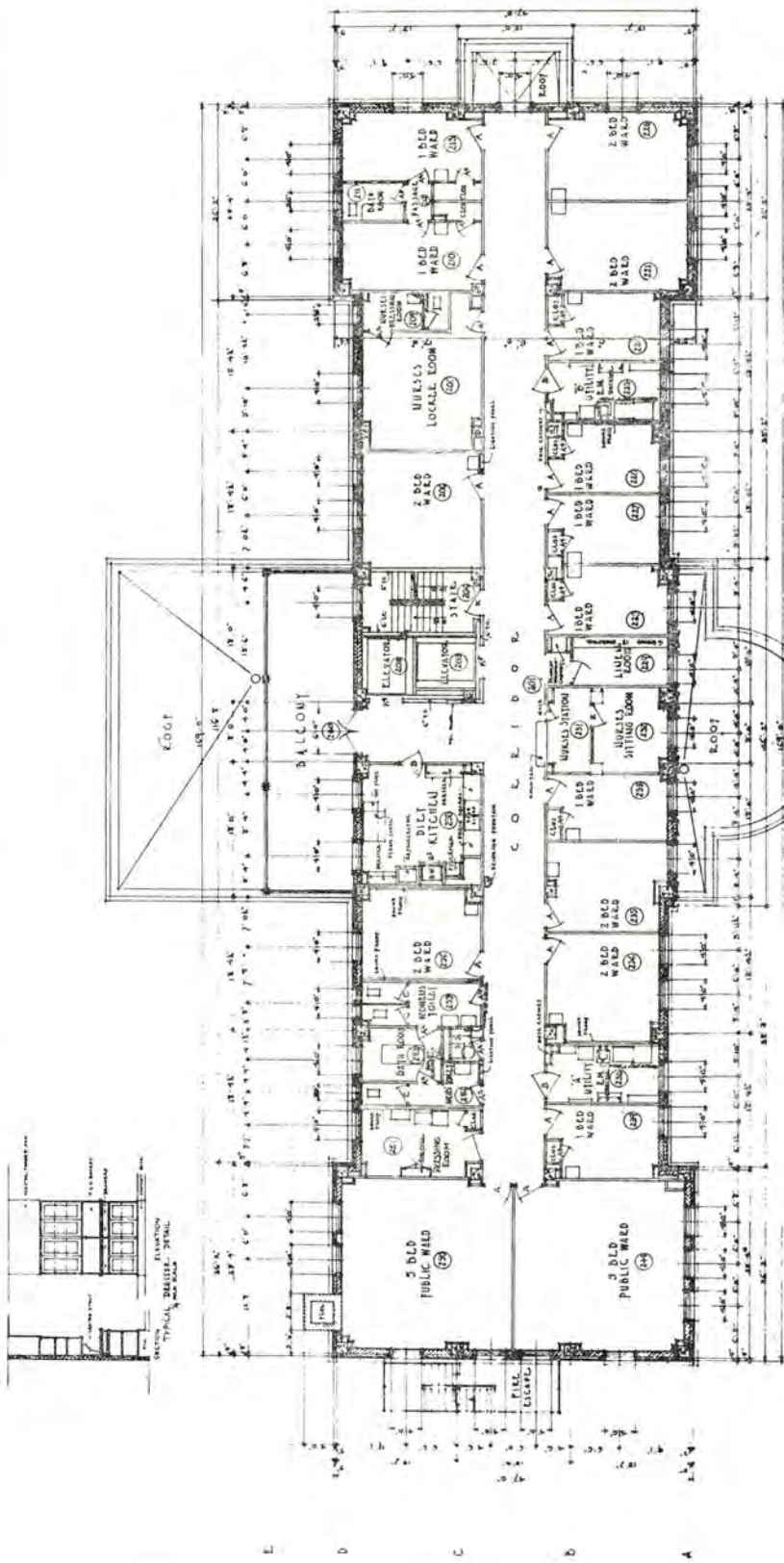


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 DATE: [Date]
 820 301
 HONOLULU HOSPITAL
 H. O. M. E. A. I.
 1005 S. W. MALCOLM BLVD.
 HONOLULU, HAWAII

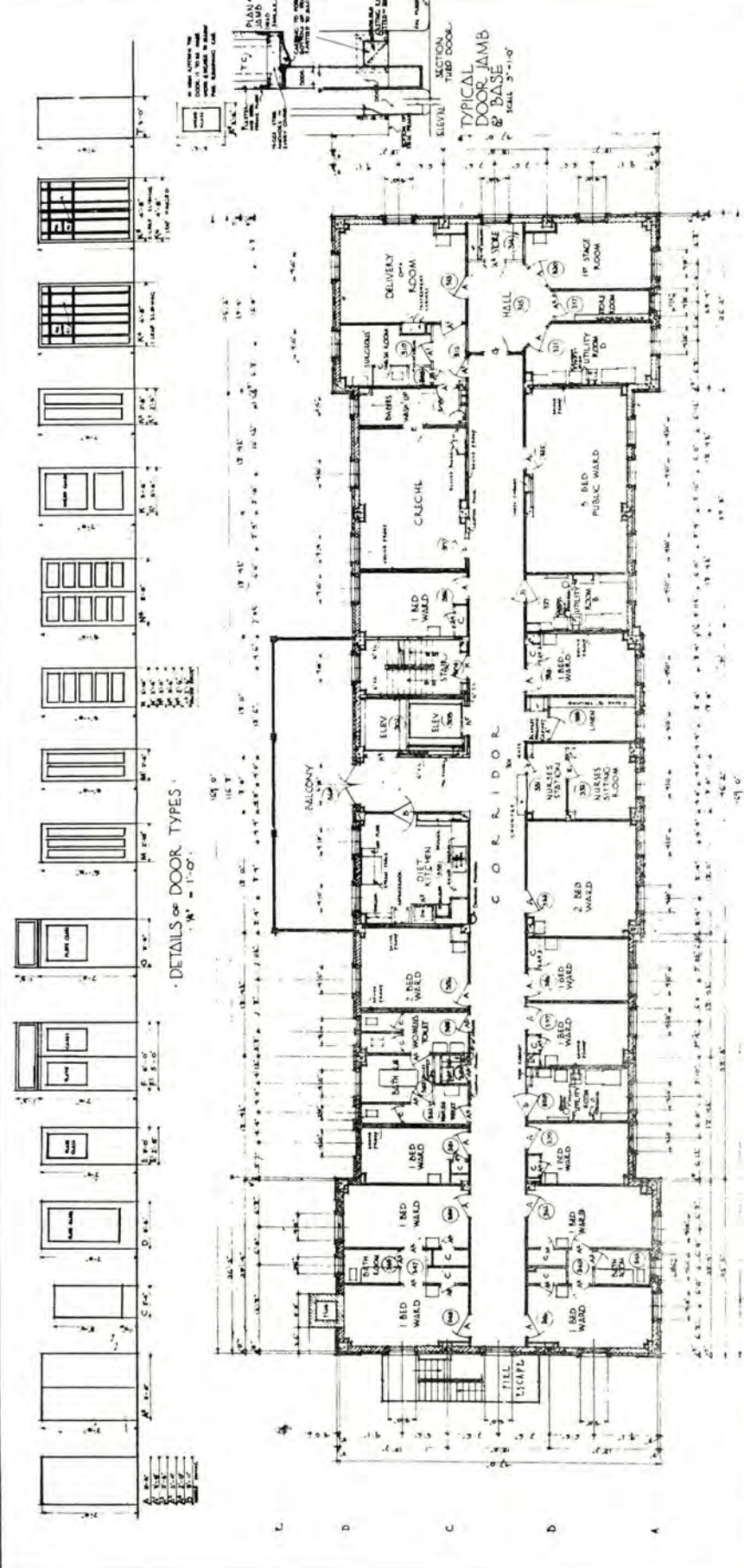
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PLAN NO. 620 307
 ARCH. BY J. H. HARRIS
 ENGINEER BY J. H. HARRIS
HOMOLOPATINE HOSPITAL
 M. O. SULLIVAN
 ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

DATE: 8/20/33

DESIGNED BY: [Signature]

DRAWN BY: [Signature]

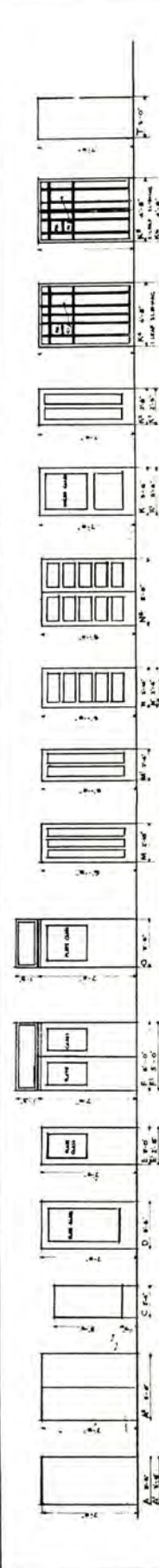
MONTPELIER HOSPITAL

MONTPELIER, MONTANA

ROSS & MACDONALD ARCHT'S

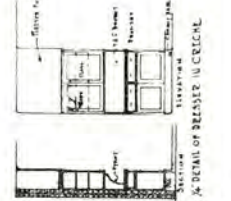
DETAILS OF DOOR TYPES

1" = 1'-0"

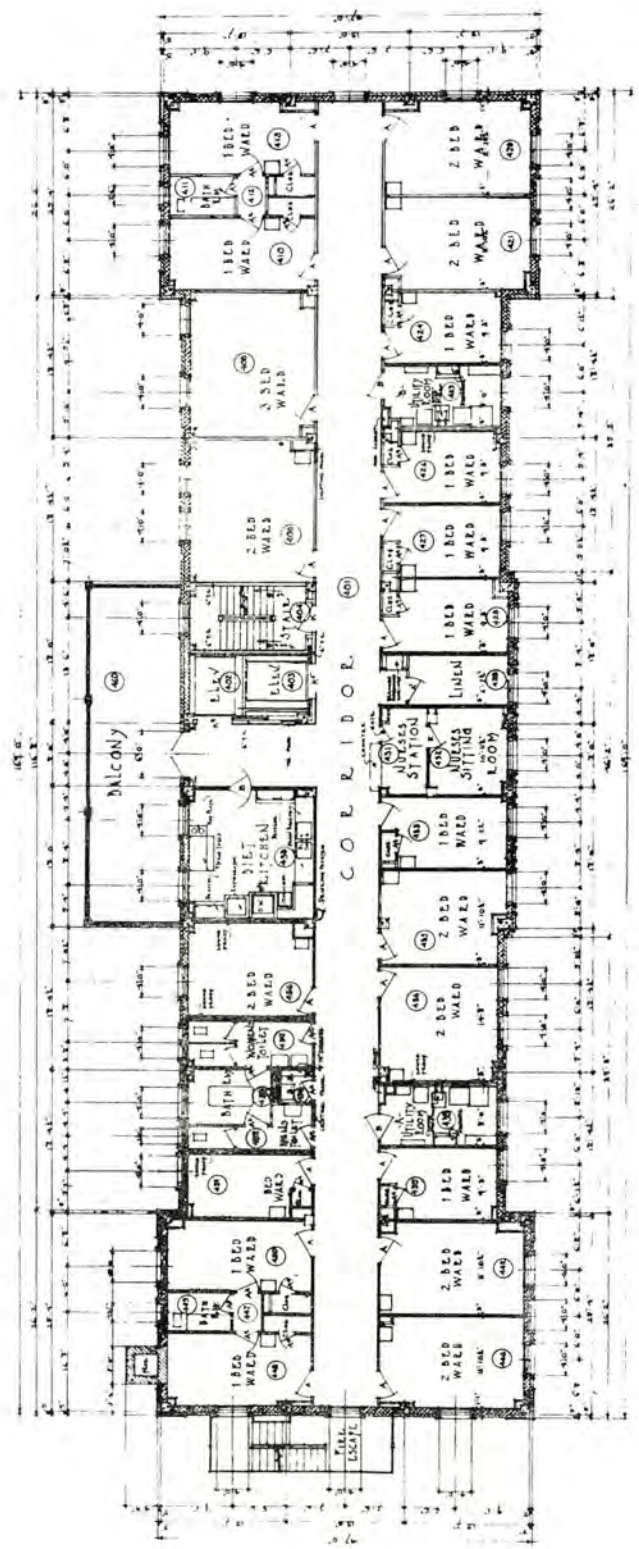


SECTION THROUGH DOOR IN CRUICK

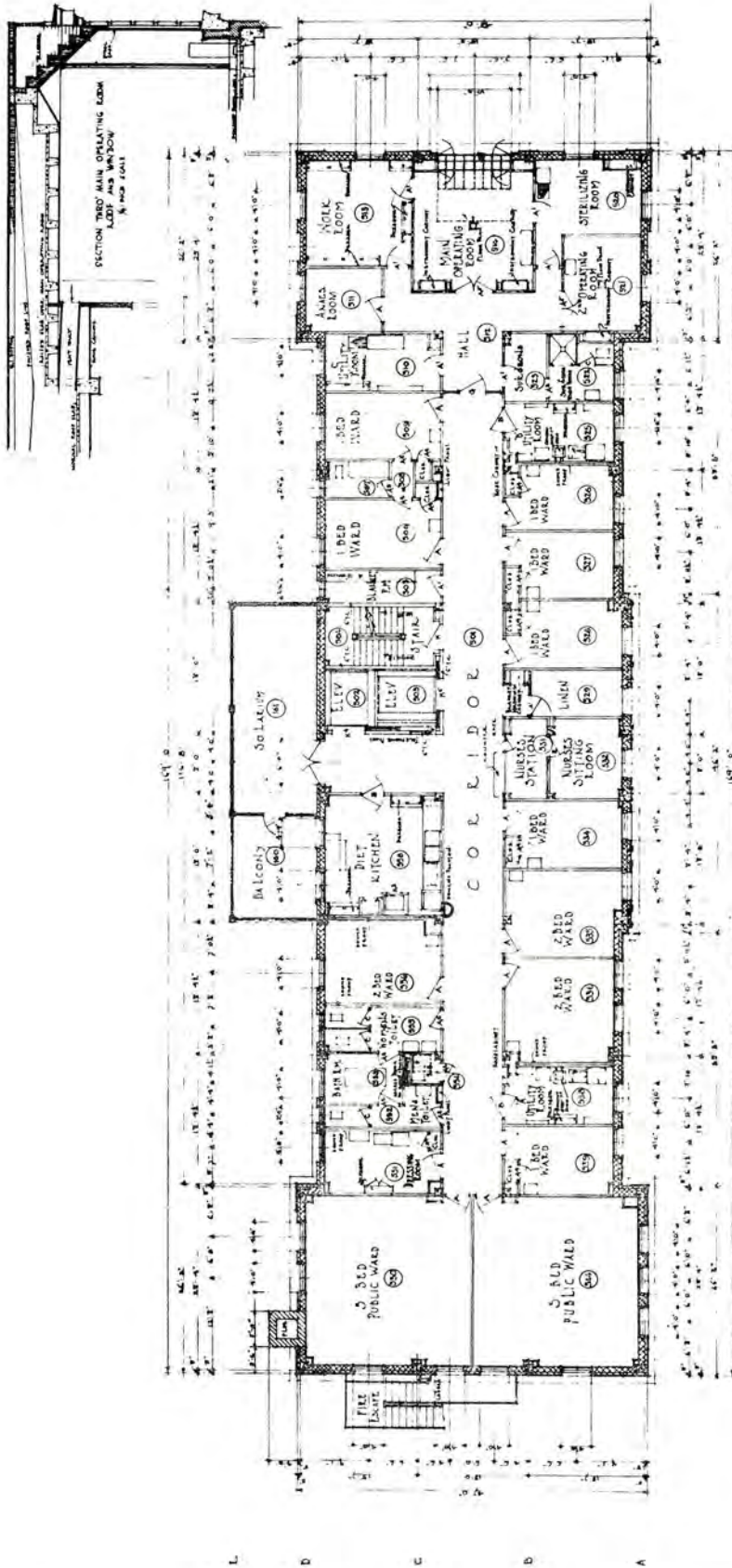
SECTION THROUGH DOOR IN CRUICK



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 820 504
 THOMSON PATENT HOSPITAL
 6018 N. WASHINGTON
 UNIVERSITY DISTRICT

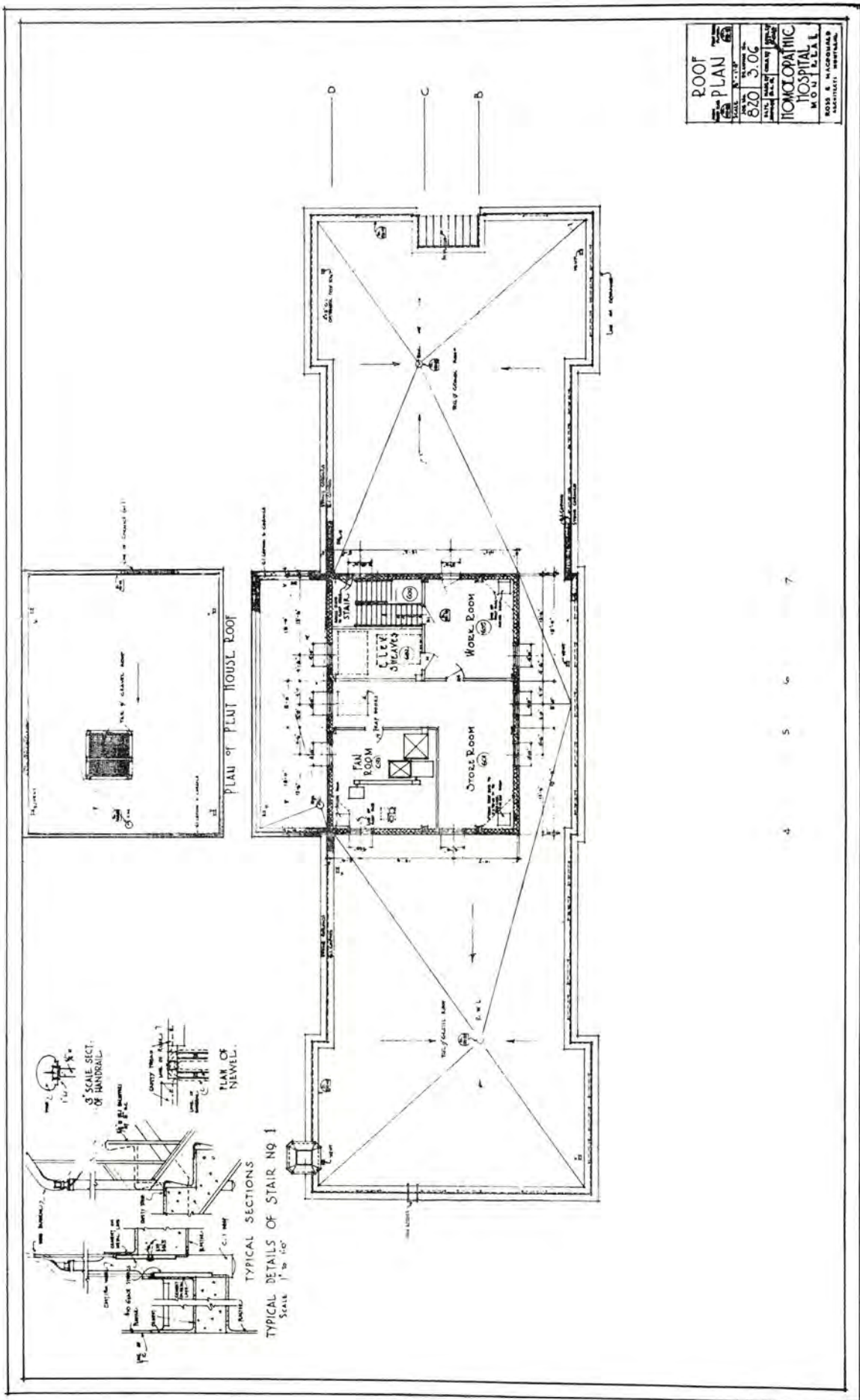


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

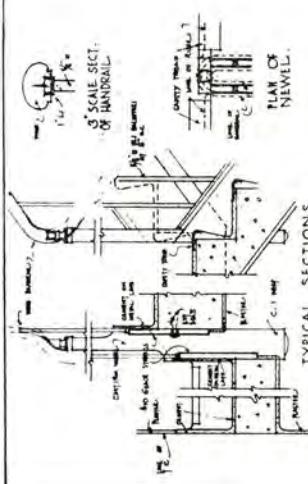


FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 6201 5.05
 HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL
 MONTREAL
 BOSS & MACDONALD ARCHITECTS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



ROOF PLAN	
NO. 620	3.06
TOMCLOUGHAN HOSPITAL	
ROSS & MACDONALD ARCHITECTS	



TYPICAL SECTIONS OF STAIR NO 1
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

4 5 6 7



The Homoeopathic Hospital, Montreal

Ross & MacDonald, Architects

THE new Homœopathic Hospital recently completed on the west side of Marlowe Avenue, south of Sherbrooke Street in the Notre Dame de Grace district of Montreal, has added approximately one hundred beds to the Hospital accommodation of the city in a building of the most modern Hospital type, furnished with the best and most approved equipment consistent with the means at the disposal of the Building Committee, including Operating Rooms, X-Ray Department, Outdoor Department, etc.

One enters the building through a semi-circular portico in the centre of the Marlowe Avenue facade, which gives access to the Main Entrance Hall through a Vestibule. The Hospital Offices, Visitors' Waiting Room, Elevators and Stairs open directly from the Entrance Hall. Corridors lead from the Hall to the X-Ray Department and Doctors' Rooms and the south end of the building, and to the Board Room, Admitting Officers Suite, Isolation Ward, and Outdoor Department at the north end of the building, which is accessible from Marlowe Avenue, and for Ambulance Cases from Northcliffe Avenue. This department consists of a Vestibule, Waiting Hall, Dressing Rooms, Examining Rooms, Toilets and Operating Room, and a two-bed Recovery Room. The Help's Bedrooms are in a wing in the rear of the central portion of the building.

The upper floors of the building contain five Public Wards, twenty Semi-Private Rooms of two and three beds, and thirty-six Private Rooms. On each floor there is a Diet Kitchen, two Utility Rooms, Patients' Toilet and Bath Rooms, Nurses' Station and Sitting Room, Linen Room and Store Rooms, also a Sun Balcony 12 ft. by 44 ft. The accommodation for the Nurses' Dressing Room, Locker Room, etc., is provided for on the Second Floor. The third floor is designed to meet the requirements of the Obstetrical Department and contains a special suite, consisting of Operating Rooms, Utility Rooms, Nursery and necessary Service Rooms. The fourth floor is devoted entirely to Private and Semi-Private Rooms. On the fifth floor, or Surgical floor, is placed the Main Operating Room, Minor Operating Room, Sterilizing Room, Anaesthetizing Room and Utility Rooms.

The basement, which is generally well above the ground is sub-divided for Main Kitchen, Store Rooms, Help's, Nurses' and Doctors' Dining Rooms, Laundry, Linen Room and Locker Rooms. In the sub-basement is situated the Boiler Room, Coal Storage, Refrigerator Machinery, Ice Making Room and Elevator Machines.

Every attention has been given to the details of construction and equipment in order to attain the highest development of Hospital sanitation and

economical operation, combined with the utmost comfort to the patients. The floors generally throughout are covered with linoleum with sanitary cove base, walls with coved angles, metal door frames and hospital doors, windows fly screened and weatherstripped. Each room is fitted with clothes closet and basin, a large number of rooms being provided with Private Bath Rooms in direct communication.

The building is served by two modern elevators (one a push button control type), with metal cars designed to accommodate a hospital bed for the

on being operated, lights an indicator light and sets a signal on the Nurses' calling station which remains until released by the nurse at the bedside. The call also lights a signal light over the patient's door and operates a signal in the Diet Kitchen on the same floor. Electric clocks have also been installed on each floor and in the various departments.

The X-Ray Department has been carefully worked out and includes in addition to the X-Ray Room, a Dark Room, View Room, etc.

The plumbing fixtures are of the latest and most sanitary type, with arm or foot operating devices



HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL—MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects

moving of patients. An automatic push button electric dumbwaiter is arranged in connection with the Diet Kitchens. The Ambulance Driveway from Northcliffe Avenue leads to an Entrance Vestibule at the lower level opening adjacent to the elevators.

The building is heated by a forced hot water heating system, with motor driven pumps in the sub-basement. Ventilation is provided by a multivane type fan, motor driven, and duct system exhausting at the roof.

Telephones are provided in the rooms for the convenience of patients in addition to the operating system of the building. A complete Nurses' calling system of the latest type has been installed. This system consists of a call button at each bed, which

in Utility Rooms, Operating Rooms, etc. A Refrigeration Plant is provided in the sub-basement and will furnish an ample supply of pure ice. It will also provide the refrigeration required for the various refrigerators throughout the building.

CONSTRUCTION

The building is five storeys high, of reinforced concrete construction throughout and is, of course fireproof. The exterior walls are carried on the concrete framework at each floor and are built of hollow tile backing with a facing of gray Indiana Limestone up to the second floor level and gray brick for the upper storeys. The base-course is of Montreal Limestone.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE BAY—HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects

Partitions throughout the building are of gypsum block with a starting course of terra cotta block at the floor in each case. The stairs on each floor are of reinforced concrete construction, fitted with wrought iron balustrades, newels, facias, etc. They are cut off from the corridors by means of metal covered panelled doors, glazed with wired glass, and the Boiler Room, Pump Room and Electrical Service Rooms in basement, have Underwriters Standard tin-clad doors. Doors to dumb-waiter shafts are metal covered panelled doors of counterflashed type. Doors to the elevator shafts



REAR ELEVATION, HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects



ENTRANCE HALL—HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects

on each floor, including the basement, are metal covered.

The windows in general are of the double hung type and have frames and sashes of pine, but all windows overlooking the fire escapes on each floor have frames and sashes covered with galvanized iron.

The roof is of tar and gravel with flashings, copings, etc., of 26 gauge galvanized iron. All ceilings are plastered on metal lath.

Walls generally are finished in plaster with white finish with Keene's cement dados in all stair halls and in the Utility Rooms and in certain Dressing Rooms, Coat Rooms and Bath Rooms. The walls of the Main Entrance Hall and Vestibule are finished in Imita-

tion Caen Stone. The Operation Room window on the top floor has a specially constructed steel frame and double steel sashes with the upper portion of the window sloping.

The Front Entrance Portico and Side Entrance Porch have ceilings of Portland Cement Plaster.

Special steel equipment, such as Instrument Cabinets, Blanket Warming Cabinets, Toilet Cabinets and steel shelves in closets, has been provided. The X-Ray Section of the building has the walls of rooms exposed to the X-Rays lined with eight-pound sheet lead.

All doors throughout the building



OPERATING ROOM—HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects

have steel frames and are of the flush type except in basement service spaces.

The large Board Room on the first floor has folding doors so that the room can be converted into two separate smaller rooms as required. In the rear of the building on each floor is a large balcony, onto which beds can be wheeled, and the balcony on the top floor is enclosed with glass in winter and with screens in summer.

The floors in general have a trowelled cement finish and are covered with linoleum. The Entrance Hall and First Floor Corridor are finished in terrazzo divided into panels by means of brass strips and have marble borders and bases at walls. The

Operating Rooms, Toilets, Bath Rooms, etc., have floors of Ceramic Mosaic Tile. The Laboratories, Diet Kitchens, Anaesthetizing and Sterilizing Rooms are finished with rubber flooring.

The building, although of fireproof construction, has been provided with two stand pipes and fire hose racks on each floor, also a fire alarm system and ample fire escapes.

The cost of the building was approximately \$350,000. The corner-stone was laid on January 22nd, 1927, and the hospital was formally opened on October 15th, 1927. Messrs. Ross and MacDonald of Montreal were the architects and Messrs. A. F. Byers & Co., Ltd., were the general contractors.



PRIVATE ROOM, HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, MONTREAL
Ross & MacDonald, Architects

EDITORIAL—Continued

(From page 40)

learned, much to our surprise, that the Dominion Government had an Architectural Department in connection with the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa for the express purpose of assisting farmers in planning efficient farm buildings. Mr. R. A. V. Nicholson, a member of the Institute, who is in charge of this Department, is well qualified to write on this subject and has prepared an article on Farm Buildings for the Journal. This article will be found in this issue, together with typical plans of farm buildings designed by this Department as well as illustrations of buildings planned and designed by private practitioners. We have no doubt that it will prove of great interest to many of our readers who, possibly like the writer, considered the designing of farm buildings beyond the possibilities of an architect's practice.

Pisa's Leaning Tower Undermined by Springs

Paris—Dr. Imbeaux, corresponding member of the Academy of Science, who has just concluded a study of the causes of the "leaning" of the famous Tower of Pisa, in Italy—the topmost story of which overhangs the base about 13 feet—declares that at the foot of the tower are subterranean springs which are slowly, but surely, undermining its foundations.

To preserve the structure Dr. Imbeaux proposes that the ground beneath the tower should be frozen by a process used in certain mining work, and that a waterproof circular wall 36 feet in depth should be built round the foundations so as to deviate the movement of underground springs, after which liquid cement would be injected beneath the tower.



DAIRY CATTLE BARN, SHOWING CONNECTION OF BARN AND SILOS

Some Observations on the Design of Farm Buildings

By R. A. V. NICHOLSON

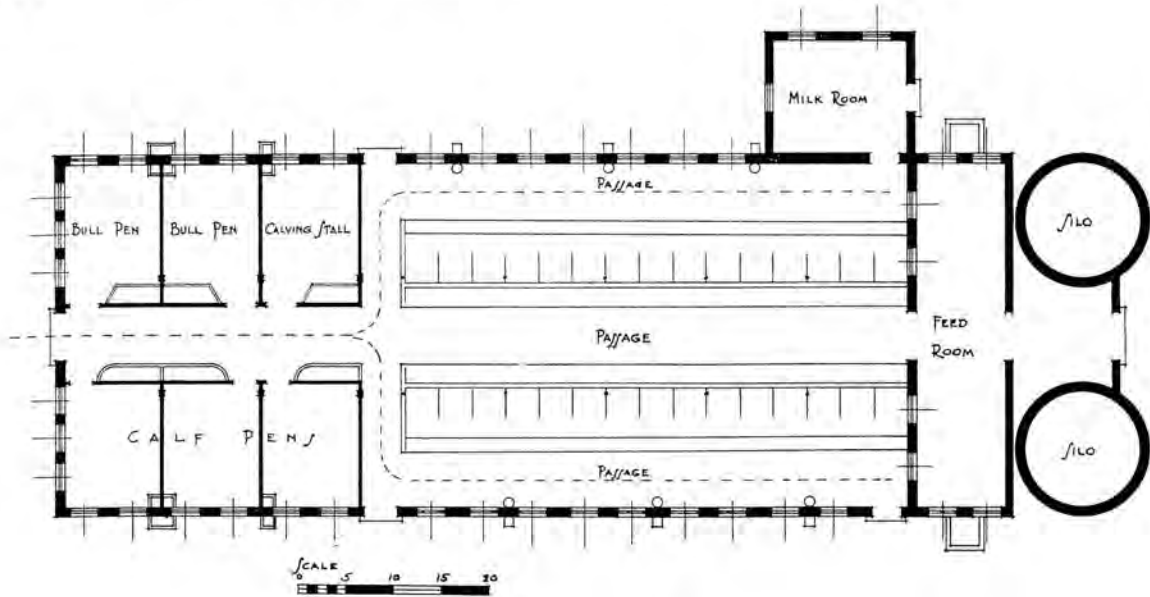
Member Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
Member American Society of Agricultural Engineers

FARM buildings have, until recently, received very little attention from the architectural profession. Their development from a scientific agricultural point of view is also fairly recent, but this aspect is further advanced than the architectural one.

There are, of course, old farm buildings which possess considerable architectural merit, but the present day designers, while improving the ventilation, lighting and floor arrangements, have discarded most of the features which made the older buildings so effective in appearance. That these features are not incompatible with the best agricultural engineering practice has been proved in some instances but, in the majority of cases, the "practical" has been the only aspect considered. As a matter of fact, a proper architectural point of view is also a practical one. It is not, in any sense, opposed to engineering principles; good architectural design, whatever the

subject, is simply the grouping and adjustment to each other of the various elements required in such a way that the whole scheme, rather than any one feature, may be as perfect as possible.

Farm buildings have not attracted the attention and study of the average practising architect, possibly because few farmers could afford the professional fees involved. The growth of large country estates has been responsible for first bringing the architect in touch with the subject. Where the architect has simply adapted certain dimensions of stalls, mangers, etc., to his already designed scheme, the result, while pleasing in appearance, has not been a proper agricultural solution of the problem. On the other hand, farm buildings designed by engineers or agriculturists show intelligent study of the requirements as to ventilation, lighting and construction, but quite ignore the question of appearance. The few architects, however, who have



DAIRY CATTLE BARN

studied the question from all points of view, have produced buildings which, while fully as useful from a practical standpoint, also represent a considerable advance in architectural treatment.

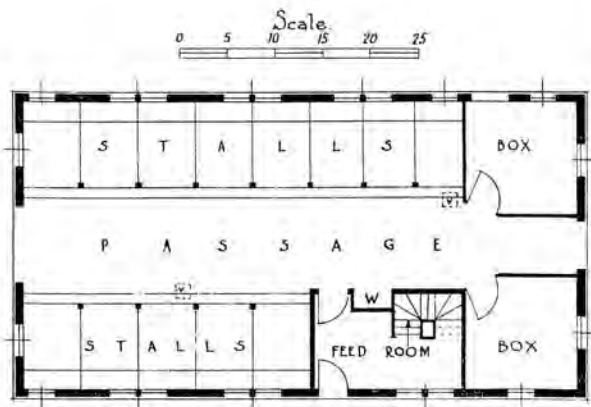
In the first place, all rigid ideas of symmetry must be discarded in the design as the requirements are so many and so varied that absolute freedom of plan must be allowed. The various buildings on a farm cannot be made to harmonize, according to the accepted traditions of architectural design, without seriously affecting their practical requirements. The proportions of a cattle barn, for example, are largely pre-determined and the designer has little latitude in the length, breadth and height of the various portions of the structure; these bear a certain relationship to each other governed by considerations not within the control of the designer.

The three main considerations in the design of farm buildings (or in any building) are plan or arrangement, construction and appearance; these are all inseparably linked together in good design and must be considered together. A good plan involves the location of the various units with reference to each other in such a manner as to afford

proper functioning with the least lost motion and waste of space, operation with the minimum of labor, ease of access and communication and, in some cases, allowance for expansion. Such a plan requires the co-operation of those thoroughly familiar with the operation, maintenance and functioning of the various units on a farm and those familiar with the grouping of such units in a well-balanced plan involving the features before mentioned. Such co-operation intelligently considered, will result in a plan whose exterior and interior may be both sound in principle and pleasing in appearance. No set rules can be laid down. The result may, and often will, be a rambling type of plan in which each unit is treated according to its special requirements. Irregularities of site should be taken advantage of as there are great architectural possibilities with buildings on different levels. Planting, frequently neglected, will help to soften otherwise hard outlines. Ornament should be used sparingly and should be large in scale.

The development of the gambrel roof with the so-called "plank frame truss" has increased the storage capacity of barns and has provided a mow space clear of all obstructions. This roof, however, requires careful treatment of proportions in order to secure a satisfactory outline. The common tendency is to make the barn too high, both for appearance and for the storage capacity required. While the gambrel roof is almost universal in new barns, the gable roof still has practical possibilities worthy of study. The plank truss, a form of scissors, may also be used here with some modifications from that used in the gambrel type. This truss brings the support required for the ridge-pole to the side of the structure and then directly to the ground. This roof, while perhaps difficult to adapt to the cattle barn with loft and stable below, would be eminently suitable for the hay storage barn.

One of the most difficult problems of architectural treatment is the silo. If slightly separated from the barn, it might be treated as a tower and many inter-



HORSE BARN
EXPERIMENTAL STATION, SUMMERLAND, B. C.



CONTINUOUS EGG-LAYING CONTEST HOUSE, WITH FEED STORAGE ROOM AT CENTRE

esting and charming examples of this may be found among the old farmsteads of France. It is, however, difficult to harmonize a tower, reminiscent of mediaevalism, with a modern "hip-roof" barn.

The interior of the barn is primarily a matter of cleanliness; the walls should be of a material that is durable and sanitary and easily kept clean. A Keene's cement dado, with plaster above, is probably the most sanitary finish, but wood may also be

used satisfactorily. Pure white is too easily soiled, whereas dark colours, while they will not show the dirt, will darken the stable unnecessarily. Neutral colours will appear clean, even if slightly soiled and yet will show sufficient dirt to necessitate fairly frequent cleaning. Mouldings on doors, windows, etc., should be entirely dispensed with as well as all interior corners as no projections must be allowed which will permit the lodgement of dust.

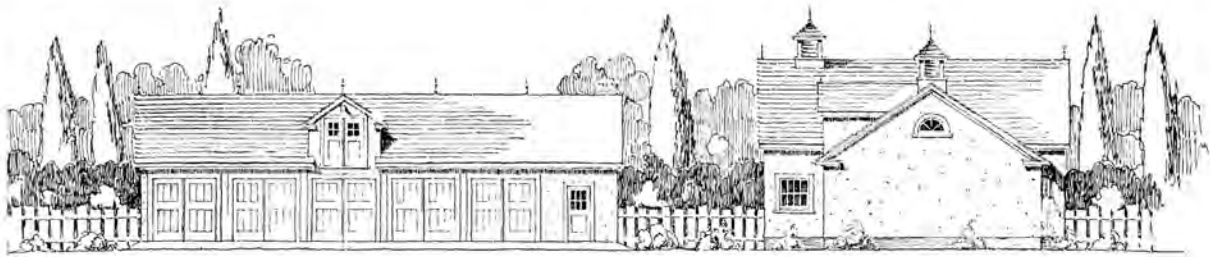


INTERIOR OF DAIRY CATTLE BARN SHOWING ADEQUATE LIGHTING AND SANITARY CONDITIONS



VIEW FROM WEST OF IMPLEMENT SHED

VIEW FROM WEST OF STABLE & STORAGE BUILDING



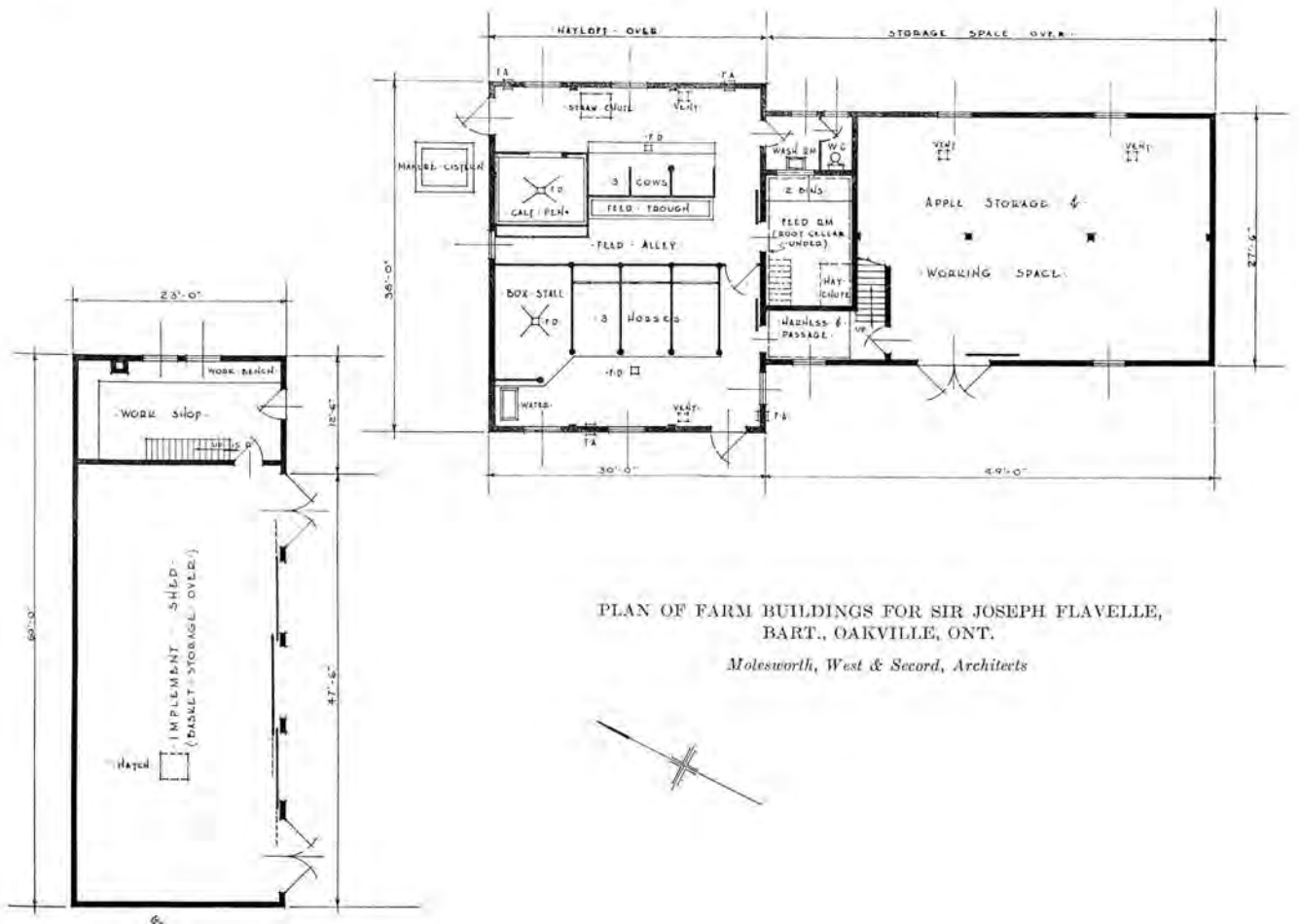
VIEW FROM SOUTH OF IMPLEMENT SHED

VIEW FROM SOUTH OF STABLE & STORAGE BUILDING

FARM BUILDINGS FOR SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., OAKVILLE, ONT.
Molesworth, West & Secord, Architects

In conclusion, planning has been described as consisting of two things—the material satisfaction of the programme in a mechanical way and then the introduction of the artistic or expressive element.

The writer is convinced that these two elements may be combined in the design of farm buildings but careful study and knowledge of both are necessary for the production of really satisfactory solutions.



PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS FOR SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., OAKVILLE, ONT.

Molesworth, West & Secord, Architects



BARN AT DON-ALDA, THE FARM OF MRS. D. A. DUNLAP
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

Description of Buildings Illustrated

FARM OF SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE
OAKVILLE, ONTARIO
Molesworth, West & Secord, Architects

The farm buildings at Oakville, Ontario, illustrated herewith are on the private estate of Sir Joseph Flavelle. While the products of this farm are used by the owners for their own purpose, it is run on a practical and businesslike basis. The farm buildings are plain and of moderate cost and they are entirely separated from the residential buildings.

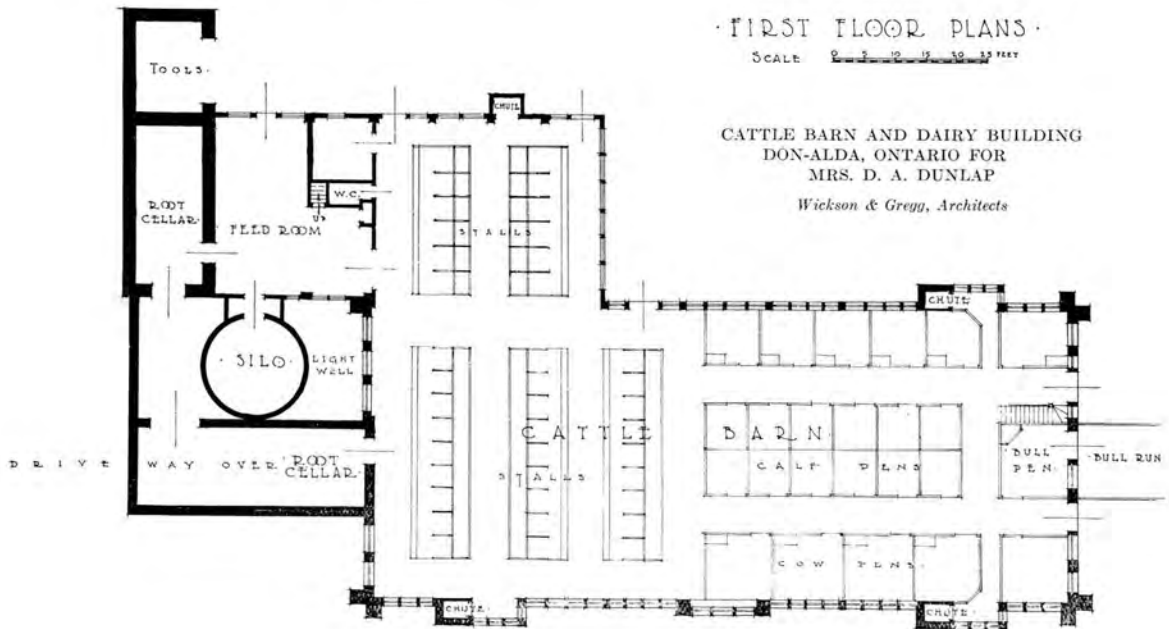
The stable houses both horses and cows, but they are separated by tight partitions. They are so arranged, however, that the feeding can be done



DAIRY BUILDING

FIRST FLOOR PLANS
SCALE 0 5 10 15 20 25 FEET

CATTLE BARN AND DAIRY BUILDING
DON-ALDA, ONTARIO FOR
MRS. D. A. DUNLAP
Wickson & Gregg, Architects





Hog Barn, Don Alda Farms
Duncan, Ont.

Wickson & Gregg, Architects

from a single passage direct from the feed-room and root storage cellar. This building is also provided with a large loft.

As the chief products of the farm are mostly fruits, it was necessary to erect an apple storage building. This was attached to the building housing the cattle both for convenience and economy. This building has storage space in the loft for boxes and barrels. It is not heated but it is lined with insulating board throughout.

The farm implement building houses farm implements and trucks. It has overhead loft space for the storage of box material, etc., with a work-room below at one end of the building where the boxes are put together and where minor repair work on implements can be handled.

the river and between it and the old mill. The building is planned to meet both the requirements of a dairy and also the social needs of the community. The milk receiving room directly opposite to the main cow barn is convenient for the easy handling of the milk. Here the cans of milk are received. A glazed and tile screen separates this room from the milk room, only a small aperture connecting the two. Through this the milk is poured over the cooler without bringing the cans themselves or having the men who bring these cans come into the milk room proper. In the milk room the milk is cooled and bottled. Adjacent to the milk receiving room is the cooling room. There is ample refrigeration room and an exceptionally well insulated ice house with a capacity of three hundred tons



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FARM OF GEO. N. McLAUGHLIN, ESQ., OSHAWA, ONT., SHOWING FOREMAN'S COTTAGE IN FOREGROUND
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

DON-ALDA FARM *Wickson & Gregg, Architects*

It would be difficult to find a more charming country side than that in which this farm is situated—on the banks of the river Don and a little to the right of the Don Mills Road about six miles north east of the city of Toronto.

In developing the estate full advantage has been taken by the owners of the possibilities that presented themselves and the natural beauties enhanced and a quaintness attained which otherwise might easily have been marred. The farm in the first place developed around the old mill which is within a few yards of the river on the west bank. The river flowing through the south west corner of the estate has caused a division of the farm which necessitated certain buildings being built on the east side of same, hence no formal plan or axis has been considered, the buildings rising up in divers places.

DAIRY

The dairy building is immediately to the west of

of ice, surrounding the refrigeration and cooling rooms. There is a large wash room with room containing high pressure sterilizer adjacent to same.

The men's room has ample closet space where the special garments used by the men when milking are kept. The whole of the dairy proper has tile floors and decorative tile walls up to the ceiling. The wash room and lavatories have tile floors and dado. The office shown at the north end of the dairy building is for the superintendent and the clerical staff who have full control and access both to the dairy proper and social part of the building. On the second floor there is a billiard room large enough for two tables for use of the men of the farm and community room with servery attached to meet the requirements of about one hundred and fifty people.

COW BARN

The small east wing directly opposite the dairy is the old barn renovated with new stalls introduced. The larger barn running north and south is new.

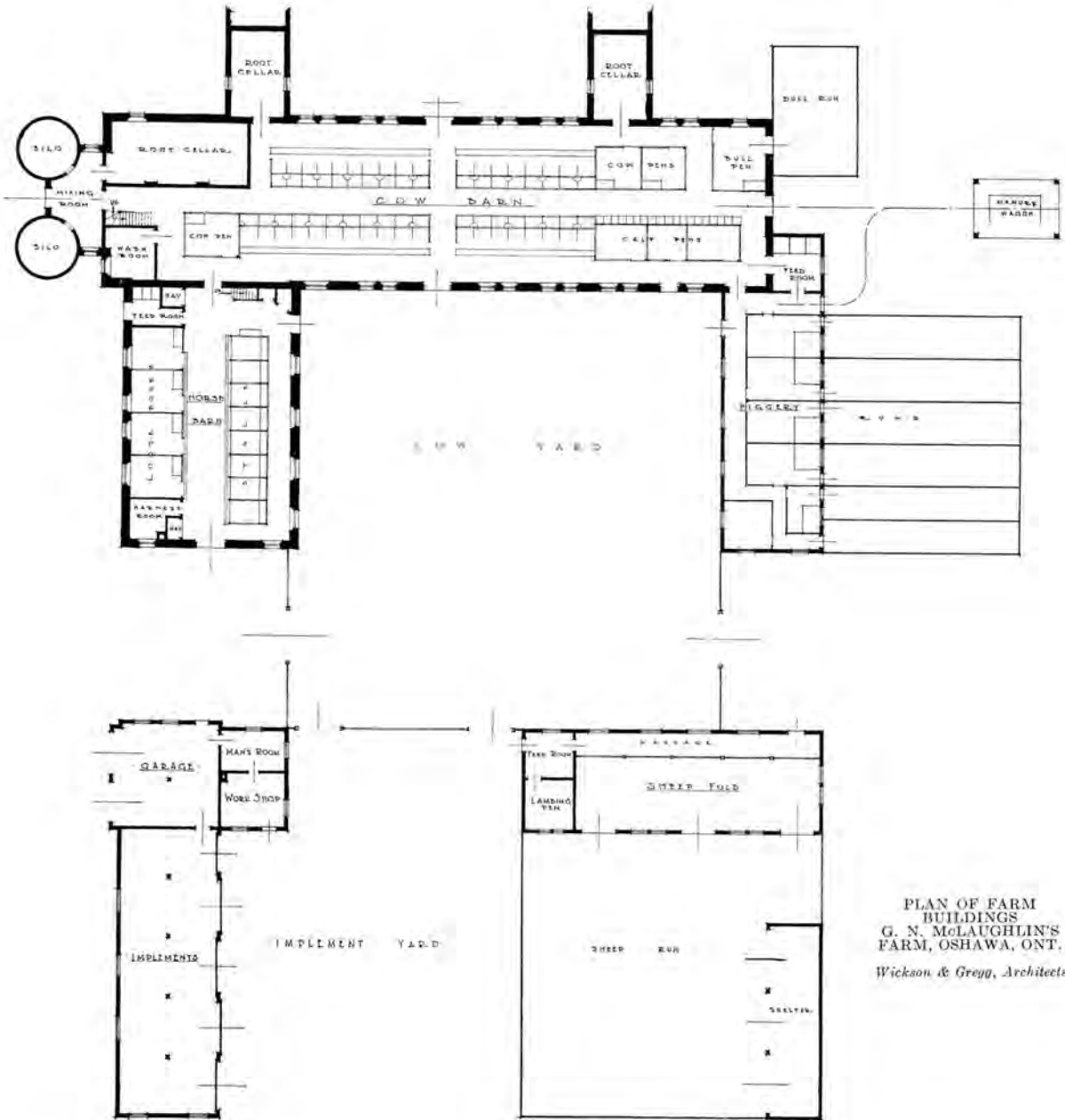
The foundations are of concrete. From the grade up to sill it is built of natural stone, the upper portion being frame with shingled exterior. There is accommodation for thirty-nine cow stalls, eleven cow pens, twelve calf pens and one bull pen with bull run and shelter to the south.

The building is well lighted with an almost continual run of windows on the east, west and south

storage capacity of about three hundred tons of loose hay apart from working space, grain and feed bins.

PIGGERY

The piggery is a building one hundred and twenty-eight feet long by nineteen feet wide, its unusual contour being such as to conform to the line of the old buildings. It is connected to the old piggery



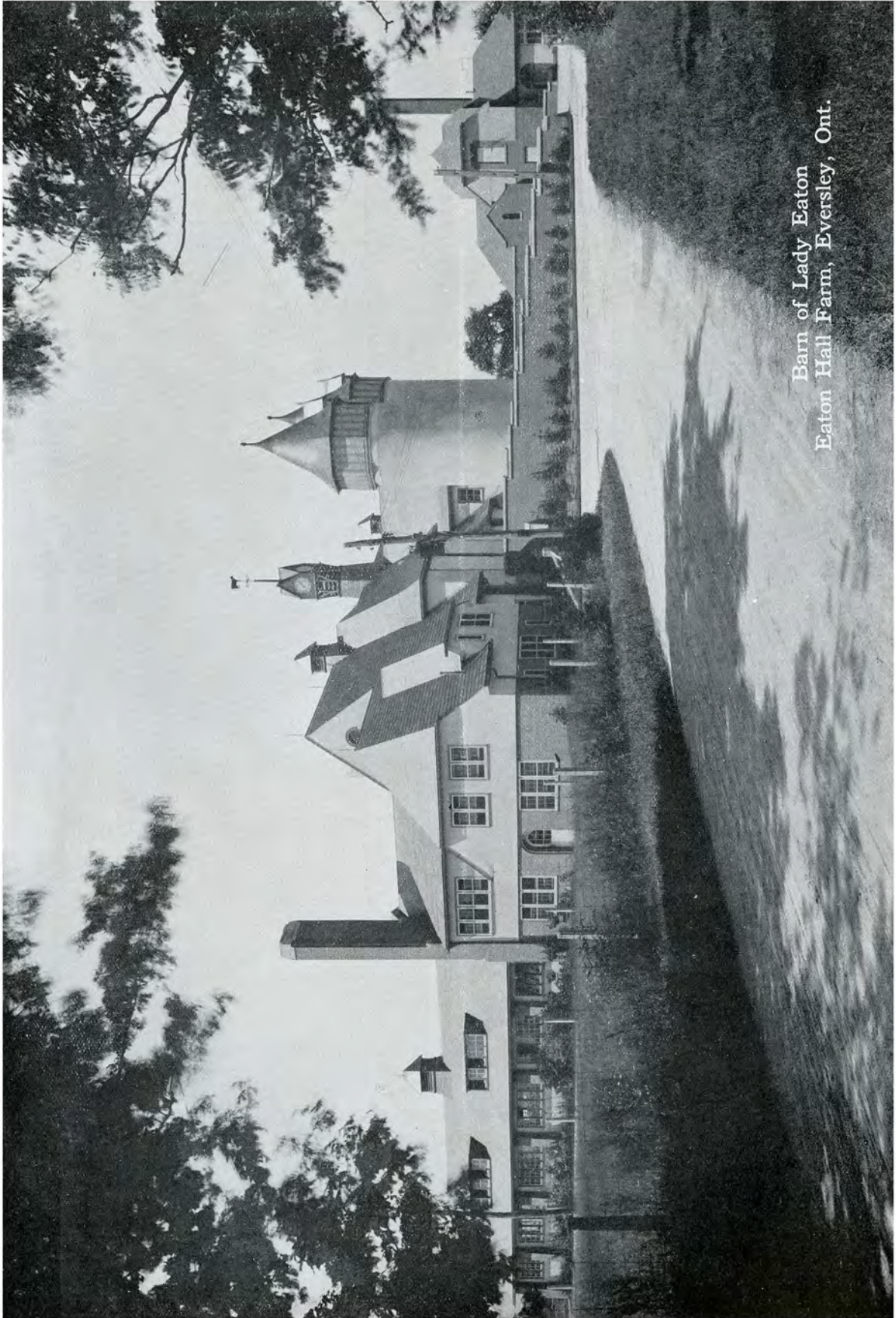
PLAN OF FARM BUILDINGS
G. N. McLAUGHLIN'S FARM, OSHAWA, ONT.
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

walls. Steam heat is used and for the system of ventilation the cold fresh air coming through ducts at various points at a low level with outlets at the ceiling above the alleyways prove very satisfactory.

The silo and feed room are conveniently located and ample storage for roots is obtained under the driveway. Hay is brought down in closed chutes at four different places. The hay barn over has a

by an arched driveway, the two buildings combined extending almost the whole width of the farm yard and forming the south boundary.

The building is of frame construction on concrete foundations, shingled exterior and quaint in its character. The interior is exceptionally bright and cheerful. The walls and ceilings are sheeted with B.C. fir, stained and varnished.



Barn of Lady Eaton
Eaton Hall Farm, Eversley, Ont.

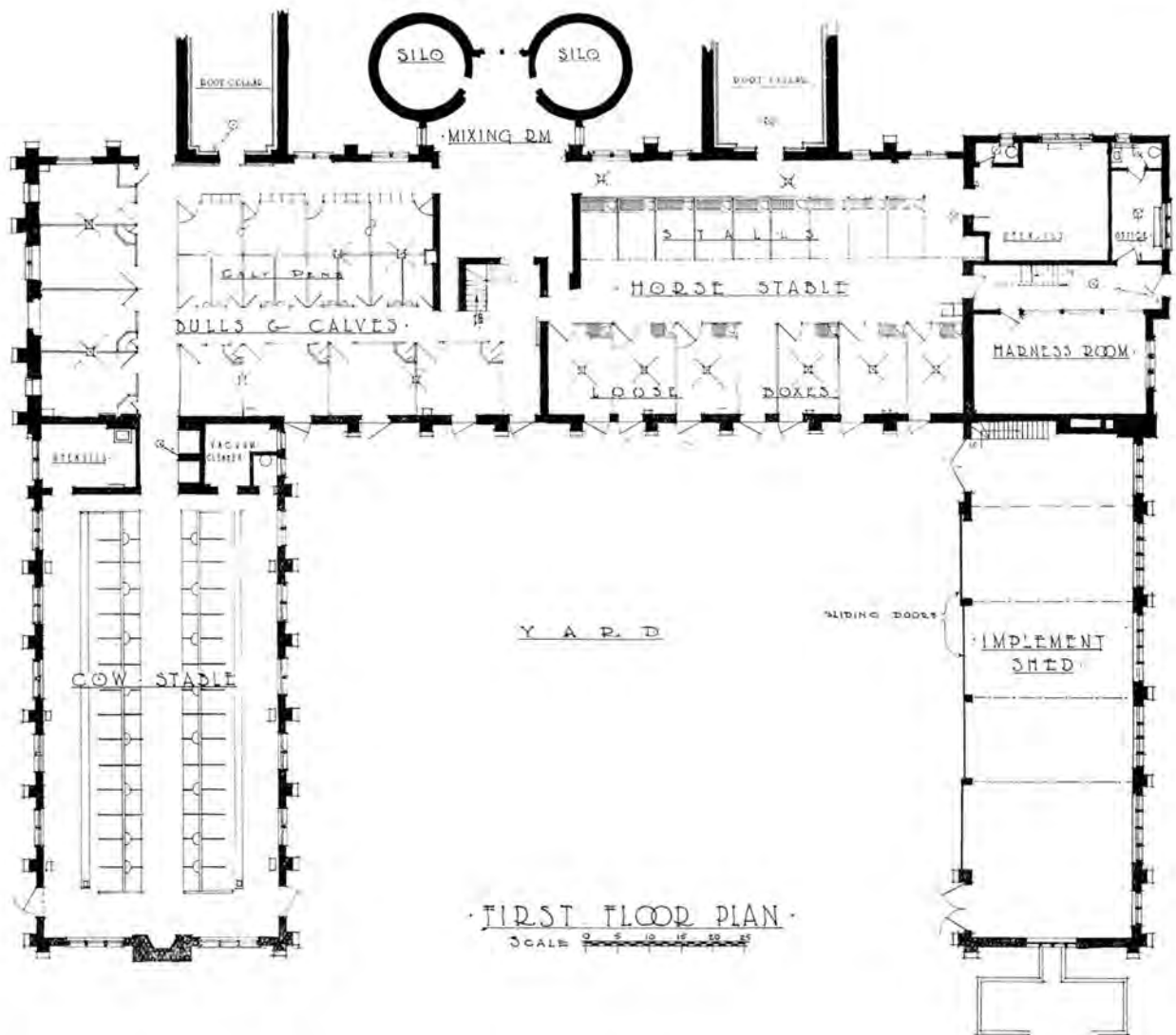
Wickson & Greig, Architects

EATON HALL FARM, EVERSLEY, ONT.

Wickson & Gregg, Architects

This farm is situated at Eversley, Ontario, near King, about twenty-two miles north of the city of Toronto and about one mile west of Yonge Street. Approaching this farm with its pointed and gabled roofs, clock tower and impressive silos, well kept lawns and flower beds, sheltered from the north by pine woods, it is easy to imagine one's self traversing some quaint old road in Normandy.

building being equally convenient to both cow barn and horse stable. The cow stable wing running south from the south-west corner of this building provides room for thirty cows in stalls and has east and west exposure. At the end of this stable is a fire place not built for decorative purposes but an aid to the efficiency of the ventilating system, nevertheless a quaint feature is formed adding interest to the stable. Running south on the south-east corner is the implement shed forming an enclosed and well sheltered farm yard with sunny exposure.



FARM BUILDINGS, EATON HALL, EVERSLEY, ONT., FOR LADY EATON
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

While striving to develop this farm on utilitarian lines architectural interest has been given very considerable importance. The main barn running east and west contains superintendent's office, harness room, utensil room and stabling for fifteen horses besides twenty cows and calf pens with hay barn over containing hay and straw storage, grain bins and threshing space. The silos and a large mixing room are centrally located on the north side of this

The whole of the interior walls and ceilings of these buildings are plastered and tastefully decorated.

The dairy building is conveniently located at the north-west corner and some little distance from the main barn connected to same with covered runway. The milk receiving and sterilizing rooms have terrazzo floors and decorative tile walls and contain machinery for treatment of the milk and cleansing of the utensils of the highest efficiency. There is

also a kitchenette with a tile floor and dado, adjacent to same is a visitors' room tastefully decorated and furnished. The whole of the buildings are built of brick and stucco with half timbering introduced in the upper part of the silos and the roofs are covered with colorful slate.

FARM OF MR. G. W. McLAUGHLIN,
NEAR OSHAWA, ONT.
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

This plan shows a distinctly commercial barn group devised with little architectural embellishment, nevertheless the whole scheme has a pleasing note. The lower portion of the buildings is built of field stone, the upper portions of frame, exterior

of same being covered with clapboards. The main cow barn running east and west with hay barn over contains stalls and pens for forty cows and in addition three calf pens.

The silos are located at the west end of the barn opening into the feed room axis centred with the barn. There is ample root space, the north-west portions of the barn being used for this purpose as well as space under the driveways. The horse stable at the south-west corner contains stabling room for twelve horses. The piggery runs south from the south-east line of the barn and immediately south of this is the sheep barn and wagon sheds forming a large and sunny cow yard.



DETAIL OF SILOS, EATON HALL FARM, EVERSLEY, ONT.
THE FARM OF LADY EATON
Wickson & Gregg, Architects

Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., to deliver a Series of Lectures on Library Planning

A series of lectures on Library Planning will be given by Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., in the Lecture Room of the Redpath Library, McGill University, Montreal.

The lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides and diagrams and will be open not only to students in the Department of Architecture, but also to others who may be interested in Library Planning. Following is the programme of the lectures to be given by Mr. Turner:

- Thursday, Feb. 2.—Basic Principles and Fundamentals in Library Planning.
- Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The Designing of Small Libraries.
- Thursday, Feb. 9.—The Reading of Architects' Plans and Different Types of Buildings.
- Tuesday, Feb. 14.—College and University Libraries.
- Thursday, Feb. 16.—Furniture and Equipment.
- Tuesday, Feb. 21.—Heating, Ventilation and Lighting.
- Thursday, Feb. 23.—Some Famous Libraries.
- Tuesday, Feb. 28.—Special Libraries, Private Collections, Etc.



WINNING DESIGN FOR UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, TORONTO

Submitted by Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

Designs Submitted in a Competition for a Club House for the University Club of Toronto

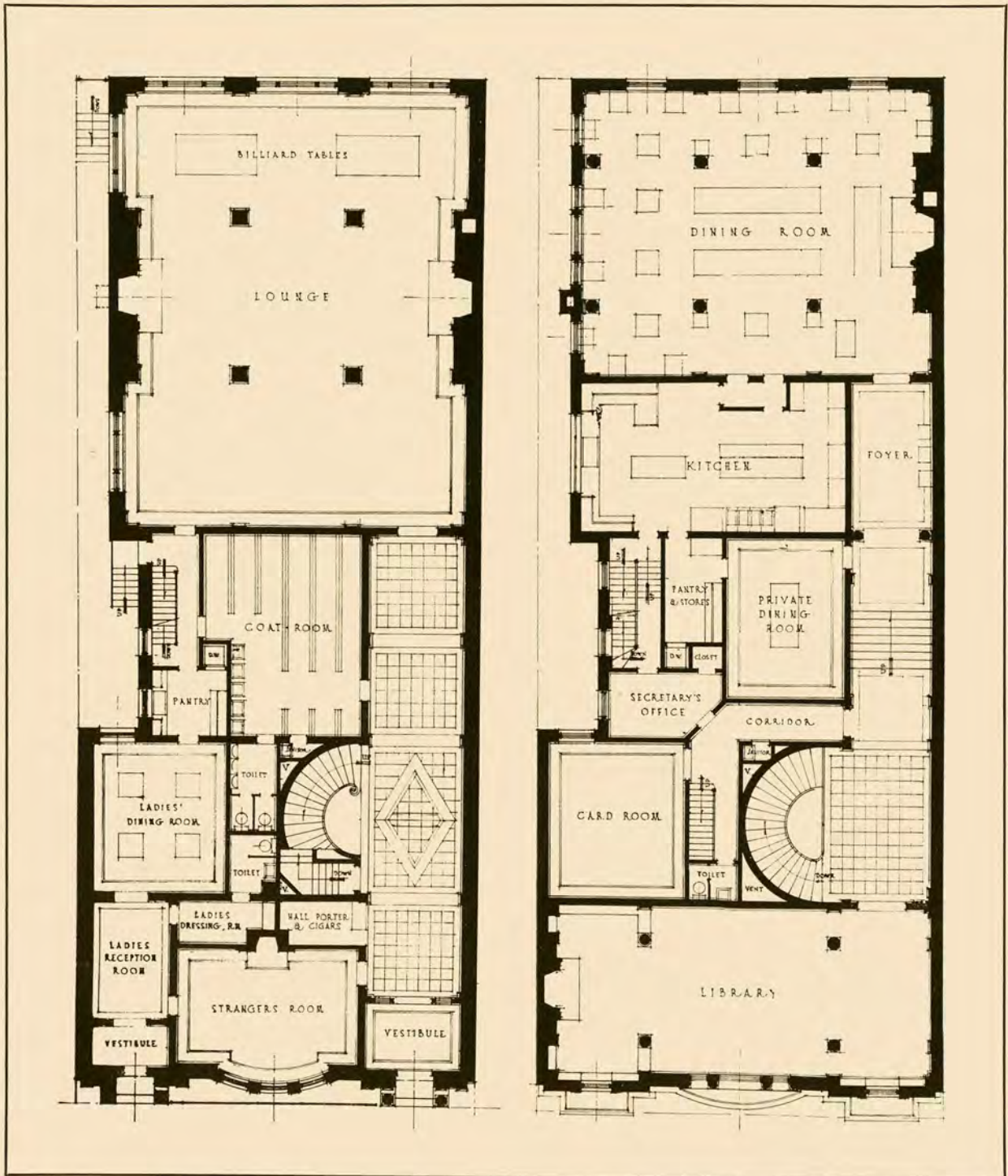
THE conditions for this Competition were based on the Code of Competitions of the Ontario Association of Architects. E. R. Arthur, Professor of Architecture at the University of Toronto, and W. L. Somerville, President of the Ontario Association of Architects were appointed as the Professional Assessors and the conditions stated that the decision of the Assessors was to be binding on both the Club and the Competitors.

The site for the proposed building was a lot 50 feet in width by 128 feet in depth. The cost was limited to \$125,000 exclusive of furnishings and each Competitor was requested to submit with his plan a statement of the cubic contents of his proposed building.

Competitors were asked to provide accommodation for a resident membership of 500 and a non-

resident membership of 200. The principal Club rooms were to consist of Lounge, Billiard Room, Card Rooms, Library, Main Dining Room, Private Dining Room, with appropriate kitchen and pantry accommodation. Two Squash Courts with Changing Room, Showers, Drying and Professional's Room and Lockers were also required. Provision was also to be made for bedrooms with adequate bathroom accommodation, with a possibility of increasing the number of bedrooms by a subsequent addition to the building.

The Competition closed on December 31st, 1927, and was restricted to the architects who were members of the Club. The following architects took part in the Competition: Mathers and Haldenby; Marani, Paisley and Lawson; F. Hilton Wilkes; D. Mackenzie Waters and G. Roper Gouinlock.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

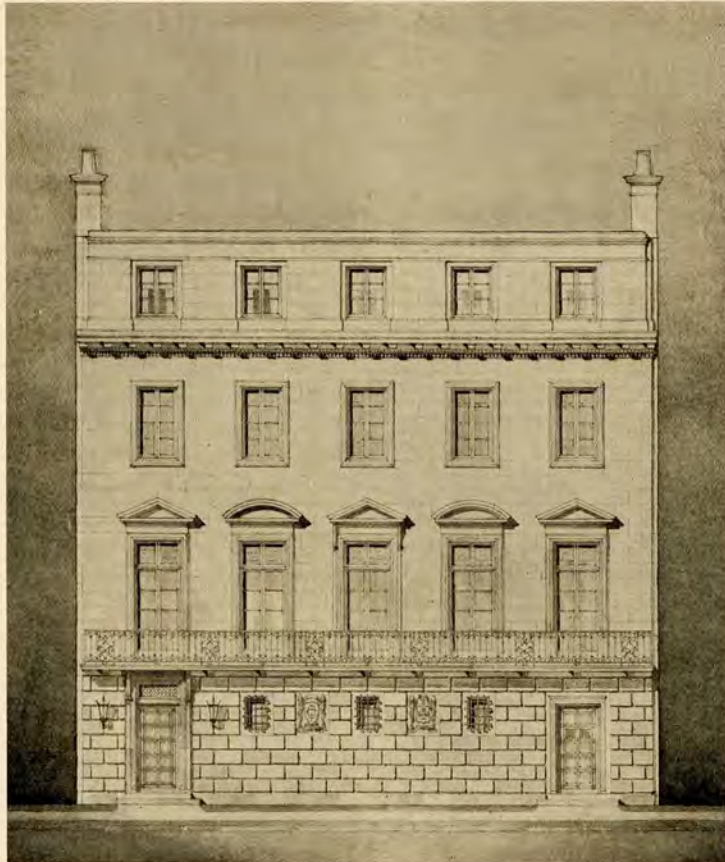
WINNING DESIGN FOR UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, TORONTO

Submitted by Mathers & Haldenby, Architects

No prizes were offered in connection with this Competition as it was definitely stated that it was being held for the express purpose of selecting an architect. The author of the winning design was to be appointed architect for the building. In the Assessors Report which follows, the design placed first was No. 2 submitted by Messrs. Mathers and Haldenby. Design No. 4, submitted by F. Hilton Wilkes, was considered by the Assessors as being worthy of some recognition and at their suggestion

but the selection was finally reduced to two designs of considerable merit: Nos. 2 and 4.

With these two drawings the Assessors were faced with a problem of some difficulty. The author of No. 2 shows himself to be a designer of great ability. He is a competent planner and has presented a fine piece of work though not entirely original. The sketch of the dining room and the section are sufficient to show that the interior would be carried out in a tasteful competent manner. We



Design submitted by F. Hilton Wilkes, Architect

Mr. Wilkes was appointed as an associate architect on the work in an advisory capacity. Following is the Assessors Report:

Toronto, January 5th, 1928.

The Chairman,
The Building Committee,
The University Club.

Dear Sir—

The Assessors have gone very fully into the designs submitted in the competition for the new Club building and beg to make the following report:

All the designs have something to commend them,

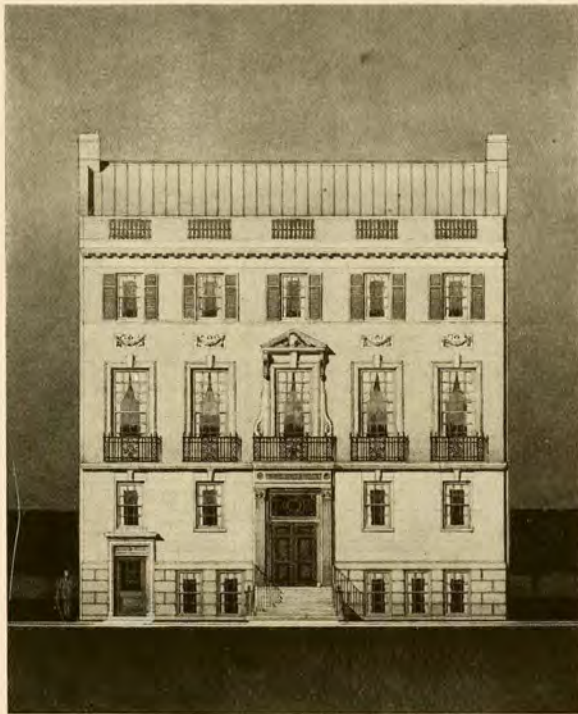
should have had no hesitation in awarding the 1st prize to this competitor but for one serious omission in his plan—the Billiard Room, and only six bedrooms are shown though in the report it is stated that other bedrooms are placed on the mezzanine floor, but the space allotted is in our opinion inadequate and impracticable.

We should say from a study of these plans that the absence of the Billiard Room is due to an oversight and certainly not from a deliberate omission which must have been detected by the Assessors.

The author of No. 4 has not shown the same

ability in design either in his plan, which is complete in regard to accommodation, or in his elevation in which he wavers between the sedate club of Pall Mall and an Italian Palace. However, the front though heavy has a certain dignity and repose which is lacking in some of the other designs. In plan two entrances are shown, one for Club members and one for women guests, both being unfortunately of about equal width and importance. The Club entrance leads to a rather mean foyer, in which the stair, the elevator and the coat room are somewhat crowded.

The Dining-room is not sufficiently large and is sacrificed with the service by the private Dining-

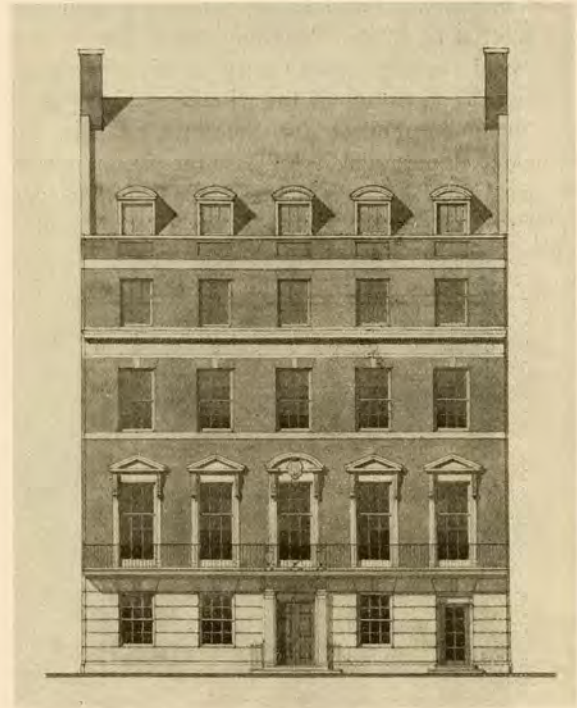


Design submitted by Roper Gouinlock, Architect

rooms, of which there are two. The Billiard Room is used as circulation for spectators passing from the stair hall to the Squash Courts, and this would interfere with the play at one table.

Ample Bedroom accommodation is provided.

We felt that as the conditions stated that the actual requirements of the Club might differ considerably from those outlined in the competition, the selection of an architect was of first importance. In that event No. 2 would be our choice, but as No. 4 had so completely worked out the present requirements of the Club, he deserves some recognition. We are of the opinion under these conditions that

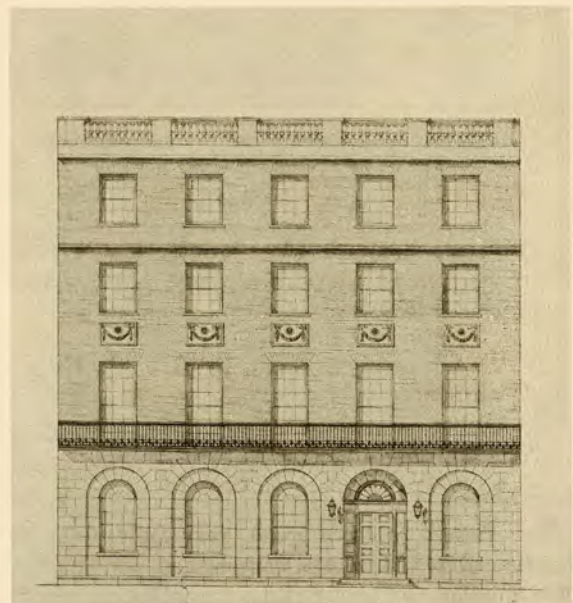


Design submitted by McKenzie Waters, Architect

the fairest arrangement, and one that should give the Club the greatest satisfaction, would be an association of these two competitors, the author of No. 2 to be considered as the architect selected, with the author of No. 4 as associate.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. R. ARTHUR,
W. L. SOMERVILLE.



Design submitted by Marani, Paisley & Lawson, Architects

The Secretary's Page

ALCIDE CHAUSSE

Honorary Secretary, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held at the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, Ontario, on Saturday, January 14th, 1928, at 10.00 a.m.. Those present were: J. P. Hynes, Toronto; A. H. Gregg, Toronto; John M. Lyle, Toronto; and W. L. Somerville, Toronto. The President, Mr. J. P. Hynes, was in the chair.

Reading of Minutes: In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. I. Markus, Editor of the Journal, acted as Secretary. The minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council held in Toronto on October 29th, 1927, were taken as read.

Deputation to Dominion Government: Mr. Hynes reported on an interview he had with several of the Cabinet Ministers in Ottawa during the week of December 20th, as a result of which some correspondence had passed between the Premier's Secretary and himself with reference to arranging for a deputation of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to appear before the Cabinet for the purpose of presenting the following petition:

MEMORANDUM OF A PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO
THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT BY THE ROYAL
ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

To the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Premier,
and the Members of the Dominion Government,
Ottawa.

On the twentieth of December last on the introduction of Senator McGuire, I called upon the Hon. Mr. Heenan, the Hon. Mr. Elliott and the Hon. Mr. Euler, and afterwards spent some time with your Secretary, Mr. Baldwin.

As President of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, I wished to bring to the attention of the members of your Government certain matters in their departments that affect the architects, and finally to ask that you, in company with the above mentioned ministers, receive a deputation from the Institute during its Convention in Ottawa, February 17th and 18th next.

We desire to present for your consideration that the National Societies of Art and Science in Canada should be given a status and recognition by the Dominion Government. These are: The Royal Society, The Royal Academy, The Royal Architectural Institute, The Engineering Institute, The Town Planning Institute.

Unquestionably the ability of the country in the subjects with which the above Societies deal is in the membership of these Societies and capable of dealing with any question in their respective fields that may arise in Canada.

Therefore may we say that it is the part of the Dominion Government to give these Societies the recognition of calling upon them to deal with national questions in which their ability would be helpful and which may be illustrated by the following in regard to Architecture and Town Planning.

Public buildings, especially when of any magnitude, are expected to exemplify the culture of the community, but as yet this is hardly true of Canada.

From press notices we are informed that your Government is embarking upon the erection of departmental buildings of a considerable magnitude, and which will stand in Ottawa for many years as an evidence of the Country's culture and economic ability.

From the meagre illustrations which have come through the press, it does not appear that these buildings will measure up to the capabilities of the Canadian Architects of to-day.

It may be said that we are judging on inadequate grounds. This brings us to another phase of the question. It appears strange to us that buildings of this importance should be undertaken without adequate illustrations being given the public.

May we offer to your Government the services of a Committee of The Royal Architectural Institute, selected by yourself, which would be given (in confidence) full information as to the requirements and proposed designs for these buildings and report to you as to their suitability.

If the public buildings of Canada are to fittingly represent the Canadian people, a policy likely to attain this should be adopted.

To this end we suggest that architects in private practice of proven ability be retained on government buildings. This could be done without disrupting the Department of Public Works by having it carry out the contracts, associated with the architect.

The difficulty of having the present policy function satisfactorily is evident on examination. Granting that the architect in charge of the Department of Public Works is a man of outstanding ability, his administrative duties leave him little or no time to exercise his architectural talents, which makes it inevitable that the designing of the buildings be delegated to other parties. Why not to the architects of recognized ability in private practice in Canada?

It is a constant regret that many of the larger architectural opportunities in Canada are given to American architects. About a year ago we had to protest against this to the President of the Canadian National Railways when he announced that the extension to the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa and the proposed hotel in Vancouver were to be built by New York architects.

The duty called for by the present tariff appears to be readily evaded as it depends on the plans being detected when crossing the border. We would suggest that when it is known that a building is being erected by foreign architects, that the proprietors be called upon to pay the duty whether the plans have been detected at the border or not.

Referring again to the proposed Departmental Buildings, it appears to us that there is a vital town planning problem to be solved before erection is

undertaken, which should have the consideration of the Committee already suggested in conjunction with representatives of the Town Planning Institute.

In the matter of Town Planning, it is to be regretted that the Commission for the Federal district has not as yet retained professional town planning advice, or undertaken the compilation of a comprehensive plan of development.

In conclusion we suggest that your Government convene a Committee composed of representatives of each of the National Societies to prepare a scheme for Travelling Scholarships in Arts and Science to be awarded the graduates of Universities and other Institutions of learning in Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted

J. P. HYNES, President.

After considerable discussion the President was requested to send a copy of the memorandum to each of the Councillors of the R.A.I.C. Mr. Hynes advised that a definite appointment has been arranged with the Premier and the Cabinet Ministers to appear before them on Friday, February 17th, at 10.30 a.m. After some discussion it was decided to have Mr. Hynes present the deputation and outline the petition, to be followed by Mr. J. O. Marchand of Montreal, who will be requested to present the case of private practitioners being engaged by the Government for Public Monumental Buildings. It was decided to ask Mr. Wickson to present the case of Town Planning, pointing out that the Federal Town Planning Commission has not as yet retained professional Town Planning advice. It was also decided to request Mr. John M. Lyle and Mr. W. S. Maxwell to present the case concerning the status of the National Societies, and to give some recognition to graduates of Universities and other institutions of learning in Canada through the medium of Travelling Scholarships in Arts and Science. It was suggested that General Mitchell be invited to support Mr. Lyle and Mr. Maxwell on this question.

Standardization of Architectural Education: Mr. Hynes read a copy of a letter sent to the Department of Architecture in the several Canadian Universities in which he pointed out the advisability of discussing Architectural Education, and requesting them to have a representative present at the next Institute Convention. Replies were read from:

University of Toronto, advising that Professor C. H. C. Wright will represent that University.

McGill University, advising that one of its professors would be present in Ottawa to represent the Architectural Department of that University.

University of Saskatchewan, advising that there was no Department of Architecture existing in that University at the present time.

University of Alberta, advising that the Architectural Department at that University had been temporarily discontinued.

The Executive Committee commented very favourably on the efforts made by Mr. Hynes in this connection and requested that he communicate further with the University of Manitoba and the University of Montreal, so that they might be represented at the Convention.

R.I.B.A. Examinations: Mr. Hynes referred to a conversation he had had with Mr. V. D. Hors-

burgh, Honorary Secretary for the R.I.B.A. in Canada with reference to their examinations being held in Canada, and reported that Mr. Horsburgh would attend the next Annual Meeting and participate in the discussion on Architectural Education.

The Twenty-first General Annual Meeting: Mr. Hynes reported that he had had a meeting with several of the Ottawa architects in Ottawa with reference to the Annual Meeting of the Institute, and that they had appointed a Special Committee to make the necessary arrangements. Some correspondence was also read from this Committee regarding the arrangements for the Convention, and after considerable discussion the following programme was adopted. (See inside back cover of this issue).

Mr. Hynes also announced that the Toronto Chapter had agreed to co-operate with the Ottawa Chapter by sending them a number of photographs and drawings of work executed by their members for the Ottawa Chapter Exhibition.

Competition for Students' Residence for the University of New Brunswick: A letter was read from Mr. J. W. Frazer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maritime Association of Architects, with reference to this Competition. Mr. Markus advised that a notice announcing the Competition had been inserted in the January issue of the Journal. Mr. Hynes also advised that the Honorary Secretary had written to Dr. Murray MacLaren advising him that the Institute would be glad to lend their assistance in connection with this Competition. As no reply had been received the Secretary was requested to write Dr. MacLaren again enclosing a copy of the Institute's Code of Competitions.

Authorizing the Honorary Secretary to Pay Certain Accounts: It was moved by Mr. Somerville and seconded by Mr. Gregg that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the expenses of Mr. J. P. Hynes and Mr. P. E. Nobbs who attended the meeting at Moncton, New Brunswick, for the purpose of organizing the Maritime Association of Architects.—Carried.

Communications: A letter was read from the R.I.B.A. requesting a copy of the R.A.I.C. Seal for their records. The Secretary was instructed to advise the R.I.B.A. that we are unable to comply with their wishes as we have no Seal at the present time.

A letter was read from the Architectural Institute of British Columbia asking for data on Art Commissions in cities where they exist. The Honorary Secretary replied giving some information regarding Art Commissions in the cities of Montreal, Outremont and Westmount.

A letter from the Maritime Association of Architects advising that they would not be able to appoint any delegates to the 1928 Council of the R.A.I.C. until after their meeting in January.

Recommendations to Provincial Associations: Inasmuch as it has been brought to the attention of the Executive that some of the delegates appointed to the Council by their provincial associations have failed to recognize that they are virtually members of the Council of the Institute and also that they consider their duties restricted to attendance at the

Annual Meetings; it is therefore suggested that Provincial Associations substitute the term "Councillor" in place of "Delegate".

It is also suggested to the Provincial Associations that after a member has served three consecutive years on the Council that he be not eligible for re-election for a period of one year.

Recommendation for the Appointment of an Executive Secretary of the Institute: As the interests

of the Institute require the constant attention of some official who can devote more time to promoting the interests of the Institute than can be expected of a practising architect, the Executive Committee therefore recommend that an Executive Secretary be appointed on a part time salary of \$500.00 per year. The appointment to be made by the Council.

Adjournment: There being no further business before the chair, the meeting was adjourned.

Activities of Provincial Associations

The Manitoba Association of Architects

Secretary—E. Fitz Munn, P.O. Box 1404, Winnipeg

The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Association of Architects was held on Monday, January 16th, 1928 at the St. Charles Hotel, Winnipeg. The President, Mr. Gilbert Parfitt, presided. At the Annual Dinner which was held in the evening each member was presented with a poem which contained some allusion to himself. Needless to say this created a great deal of amusement.

The President gave a rather encouraging report on the activities of the Association and expressed considerable optimism for the future. It was decided to renew the scholarships to the Architectural Department of the Manitoba University, and to the Winnipeg School of Art. Some discussion took place with reference to architects signs on buildings.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the size adopted by the Association, namely 12" x 14" was rather small. A suggestion was made that one sign could be used bearing the architect's name followed by the General Contractor and Sub-Contractors. It was decided, however, to leave the matter open for the present year until the architects would have an opportunity of reporting on their experiences at the next Annual Meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President C. W. U. Chivers
 Vice-President E. Parkinson
 Secretary-Treasurer E. Fitz Munn

Maritime Association of Architects

Secretary—J. W. Frazer, 132 Steadman Street, Moncton, N.B.

Notices have been sent out to the architects in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, calling a meeting of the Maritime Association of Architects at the City Hall, Moncton, N.B., on January 31st, 1928.

The election of officers for the coming year will take place at this meeting and arrangements for the proper establishment of the Association will be made. A complete report of this meeting will appear in the next issue of the Journal.

The Ontario Association of Architects

Secretary, R. B. Wolsey, 96 King St. West, Toronto.

The next Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects will be held in the Library of the Arts and Letters Club, 14 Elm Street, Toronto, on Friday, February 10th, 1928, at 10.00 a.m.

Following the business session a luncheon will be held at 1.00 p.m. at the Granite Club, 63 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, at which the delegates will be the guests of the Ontario Association of Architects and to which the Mayor of Toronto and others have been invited. After the luncheon a bowling tournament will take place between the local archi-

tecs and the architects from out of town. There will also be an exhibition of skating.

At 7.00 p.m. there will be a Dinner at the King Edward Hotel to which the Honorable G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and other members of his Cabinet have been invited. During the dinner a humorous play, based on the pamphlet issued by the Association on "The Cinderella of the Professions" will be presented by students of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto.

OTTAWA CHAPTER O.A.A.

Secretary—B. Evan Parry, Federal Department of Health, Ottawa, Ontario.

A regular dinner meeting of the Club was held at Henry's Cafe, Hull, Friday evening, January

20th, 1928, Mr. J. P. MacLaren, Vice-President, in the chair.

The chairman explained to the members present that the Club would act as hosts at a luncheon meeting for the delegates of the R.A.I.C. Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Chateau Laurier, on February 17th, 1928, and urged all to be present, as also the other members of the Club who were not at the meeting. The Honorary Secretary explained in detail the programme of the R.A.I.C. Meeting and requested the members and well-wishers of the Club to forward works both of architecture and the allied arts for exhibition purposes at this meeting.

Mr. T. W. Fuller, member of the Club, kindly promised to arrange for the visiting delegates and members of the Club to visit the Parliament Buildings, more particularly the Memorial Chamber and the Carillon.

The policy of the Club covering how to meet the expense of entertaining the R.A.I.C. at the luncheon meeting was discussed very fully, with the result that the following motion was made by Mr. W. J. Abra, seconded by Mr. A. J. Barclay, and passed unanimously:

"That the members of the Architects' Club of Ottawa present at the luncheon on February 17th, 1928, be prepared to pay their own luncheon fee, and that the extra expense incurred by the guests present at that luncheon be defrayed by the members of the Club as a whole, and if necessary an assessment be levied on the Club to meet that expense."

Mr. W. J. Abra was appointed Chairman of the Music Committee for providing such form of entertainment at the luncheon meetings given to the delegates of the R.A.I.C., and Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove and Mr. W. Chalmers were appointed as a Committee for having menus designed, both for the luncheon meeting and the banquet to be held on February 17th, 1928, by the R.A.I.C.

Mr. J. P. MacLaren was very happy in his allusion to the absence of the genial president, and deplored the fact that, while the members of the Club were shovelling snow, Mr. Horwood was doubtless taking cover under the sheltering palms. (Mr. Horwood is wintering in Florida.)

Mr. J. Wilson made some witty criticisms upon art as expressed by the Group of Seven and followers of that mystic circle.

Occasion was taken upon Mr. T. W. Fuller's first visit to the dinner meetings of the Club since his appointment as Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Canada, to congratulate him in felicitous terms. This was very ably done by Mr. W. J. Abra, in a humorous but nevertheless serious strain. Mr. Fuller, in replying spoke feelingly of the congratulations he had received from both men in the architectural profession as also from those in most of the other professions throughout the Dominion, and during the course of his remarks, took the opportunity of emphasizing the fact that with the help of his loyal and efficient staff, the work with which he was entrusted by the Government had been greatly accelerated and a high standard maintained.

Lt.-Col. C. J. Burritt, in proposing the toast to Mr. Fuller's staff, confirmed Mr. Fuller's remarks, as expressed from the viewpoint of the practicing members of the profession outside the Government service, and Mr. T. D. Rankin, in replying to the toast, expressed his fears that, if such feeling developed, the Government service may lose the benefits derived from the staff by the mere fact that tempting offers may be made by the practicing members to obtain their services.

The next meeting, it was decided will take place at the same point of venue, under date March 15th, 1928.

TORONTO CHAPTER

Secretary—F. Hilton Wilkes, 96 Bloor Street, West.

The Chapter is arranging a dinner in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects. The dinner is to be held at the King Edward Hotel on Friday, February 10th, 1928, at 7.00 p.m. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Prime Minister, the Attorney General, representatives from the Technical Service Council and other distinguished guests are being invited. As the dinner is concurrent with the Bill regulating the practice of architecture in the Province which will

come before the House this Session, it is expected that a large number of members will be present.

The Toronto Chapter has decided to co-operate with the Ottawa Chapter by collecting a number of drawings and photographs of work executed by members of the Toronto Chapter which are to be sent to the Architectural Exhibition to be held in Ottawa at the time of the next Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Arrangements are now under way regarding a Costume Ball to be held by the Chapter.

The Saskatchewan Association of Architects

Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Gilbert, 2950 Robinson Street, Regina, Sask.

A meeting of the Council of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was held in Regina on January 16th.

Applications for membership were received from H. C. Flack, Regina; Henry Hargreaves, Moose Jaw; and G. J. K. Verbeke, Saskatoon. These had been dealt with by the Examination Board and on recommendation of the Chairman, Prof. A. R. Greig, were accepted by the Council.

A letter from an Eastern Manufacturing concern

to their Western Agent was placed before the Council. They asked if any organized effort was being made to install the A.I.A. filing system in Saskatchewan as they had heard this was being done in some parts of Canada. The Secretary was instructed to state that Saskatchewan architects are receiving A.I.A. filing data from time to time and favor a standard size for this material. No organized effort, however, is being made to install the complete system.

(Continued on page xxvi).



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Activities—Concluded

The feasibility of holding a joint meeting of the Western Associations at some future date was discussed at length, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the associations in Manitoba,

Alberta and British Columbia to ascertain their views. It was felt that if such a meeting could be held once every three years, much benefit would accrue to the individual and to the profession.

The Quebec Association of Architects

Secretary, Ludger Venne, 2020 Union Avenue, Montreal.

La 37 ième assemblée annuelle de l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec a été tenue le 21 janvier 1928, au Château Frontenac, à Québec.

L'assistance à cette séance, présidée par M. J. O. Marchand était nombreuse.

Les officiers et les conseillers dont les noms suivent ont été élus pour l'année 1928:

- Président Geo. T. Hyde
- 1er Vice-Président Ernest Cormier
- 2ieme Vice-Président . . Philip J. Turner
- Secrétaire-honoraire . . . Ludger Venne
- Trésorier Jean Julien Perrault
- Ex-officio J. O. Marchand
- Conseillers Wilfrid Lacroix
- Henri S. Labelle
- H. L. Fetherstonhaugh
- J. Roxborough Smith
- Charles David

Délégués à l'I.R.A.C.

- J. O. Marchand
- P. E. Nobbs
- Alcide Chaussé
- Ernest Cormier
- W. S. Maxwell
- L. A. Amos

La prochaine assemblée annuelle sera tenue à Montréal.

The 37th Annual Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects was held on the 21st January, 1928, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. O. Marchand and was well attended.

The following officers and councillors were elected for the year 1928:

- Président Geo. T. Hyde
- 1st Vice-President Ernest Cormier
- 2nd Vice-President Philip J. Turner
- Hon. Secretary Ludger Venne
- Hon. Treasurer Jean Julien Perrault
- Ex-officio J. O. Marchand
- Councillors Wilfrid Lacroix
- Henri S. Labelle
- H. L. Fetherstonhaugh
- J. Roxborough Smith
- Charles David

Delegates to the R.A.I.C.

- J. O. Marchand
- P. E. Nobbs
- Alcide Chaussé
- Ernest Cormier
- W. S. Maxwell
- L. A. Amos

The next Annual Meeting will be held at Montreal.

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NOTES

Will all Members please note that their presence is required at the next Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, which will be held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Friday and Saturday, February 17th and 18th.

* * *

Mr. E. L. Horwood, architect, of Ottawa, is spending the winter in Florida.

* * *

Mr. Henry Hargreaves, recently elected a member of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, has opened an office for the practice of architecture in the Dominion Bank Building, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

* * *

Messrs. Catto and Catto, Architects, of Toronto, announce the removal of their office from 200 Bay Street to 1 Wellington Street West.

* * *

It has been announced that the design of Paul Nenot for the League of Nations Building at Geneva will be adopted with certain modifications.

* * *

The 67th Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in St. Louis on May 16th, 17th and 18th, 1928, instead of Charleston, S.C.

* * *

The Fontainebleau School of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture and Music has now been officially recognized by the French Government.

Professor C. H. C. Wright, of the Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, delivered a talk over the radio on the "Story of Architecture" on Friday evening January 20th, 1928.

* * *

Alexander B. Trowbridge, A.I.A., past President of the Architectural League of New York and Consulting Architect of the Federal Reserve Board, has just been appointed Executive Head of the American Federation of Arts. Mr. Trowbridge assumed his duties in Washington on January 1st, 1928.

* * *

The Canada Cement Company's plants at Hull, Que., and Belleville, Ont., have been awarded two Safety Trophies by the Portland Cement Association for perfect records (no lost time accidents) during the entire year of 1927. The Winnipeg plant of this company was successful in winning a similar trophy in 1926.

* * *

The names of H. C. Flack, Regina, and Gentil J. K. Verbeke, Saskatoon, have been added to the register of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects. Mr. Flack will continue to collaborate with Mr. F. H. Portnall, Architect, Credit Foncier Building, Regina, and Mr. Verbeke who is an Instructor and Assistant Superintendent of Buildings at the University of Saskatchewan, will continue in that capacity.

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Books Reviewed

THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

By R. Randal Phillips. Published by Country Life, London.
Price \$5.50.

This book is evidently intended for distribution among the prospective builders of houses, in much the same manner as the well known type of American Plan book. One must congratulate the publisher, however, upon producing a much more interesting and dignified volume. The introduction by R. Randal Phillips is well worth reading and in order to fully understand and appreciate the examples selected it is necessary to do so.

The work of the best known English architects is well represented, and among the names of contributors may be found Sir Edwin Lutyens, Sir Ernest Newton, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, C. F. A. Voysey, E. Guy Dawber, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Professor Abercrombie, Baillie Scott and many others. The younger men are also represented, and many of the most interesting examples are those of men whose names are not quite as familiar to some of us.

Owing to vastly different climatic conditions, a great deal of the modern English work is not quite as suggestive or stimulating to the Canadian architect as the more traditional designs. Parapets in front of pitched roofs, although a Georgian affectation, seem to find favor among the English modernists, but this is a feature difficult to adapt to Canadian winter conditions. On the other hand, Clough William-Ellis might have designed his parsonage for Quebec instead of Wales, and Imrie and Angell's house by the sea would be perfectly at home on any of our inland lakes.

If one wished to be critical, one might say that one's general impression after looking at the illustrations would be that there has apparently been little change in the design of English houses during the last fifteen or twenty years. Apparently the modernists are making a tremendous effort to be original and different. The results are not very thrilling. One might say that the only apparent development noted is the decidedly decadent influence of the American bungalow and its white painted weather boarding.

English domestic architecture has held the admiration of architects and laymen alike for many years. Let us hope that the urge to be different will not lead to the loss of English traditional good taste and sense of fitness.

W. L. SOMERVILLE.

CONCRETE IN ARCHITECTURE

Published by the Portland Cement Association, Chicago.

Color in architecture, now recognized by architects as one of the essentials in modern architecture, is responsible for bringing out a hitherto unknown form of decoration. Remarkable results have been obtained by applying stained and painted decoration to load-bearing concrete members, and some wonderful effects have been produced in many well-known buildings in the United States. Comparatively speaking it is only of recent years that concrete has come into general use. At first we looked upon it as material that could be used only for structural purposes—to-day, however, many architects recognize concrete as a material that lends itself not only to structural uses, but also to sculpture and decoration. Some of the beautiful effects that can be obtained by the staining and painting of concrete are illustrated in this book.

Such buildings as the beautiful Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago with its stained concrete beams and painted decorations, the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Washington, D.C., with its decorated columns and surfaces, the University Club, Los Angeles, with its stained concrete beams and decorated ceilings, the Los Angeles Public Library with its painted concrete dome are illustrated in this volume. Many of the illustrations are reproduced in color, which gives one some idea of the color schemes used for this new form of decoration.

In addition to the illustrations and notes on the buildings described, there is also included some information on the methods to be employed in the decoration of concrete structures. The book is 8½" x 11" in size, contains 60 pages, and is a striking example of the Art of Printing.
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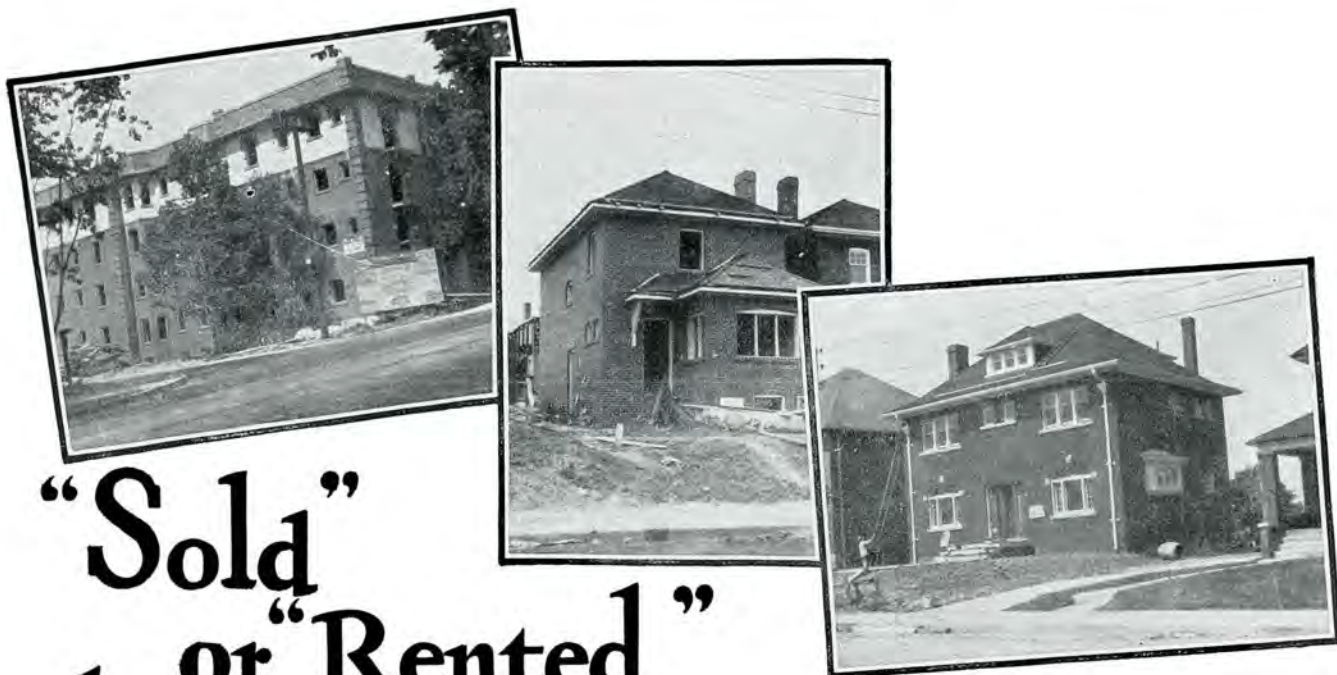
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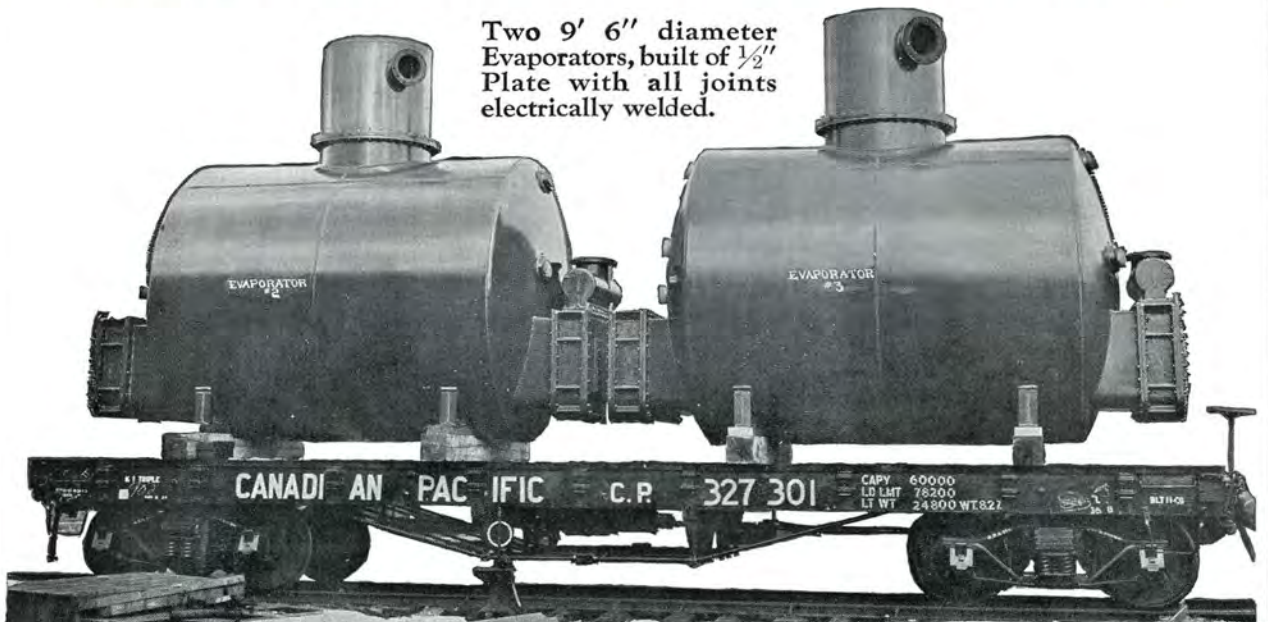
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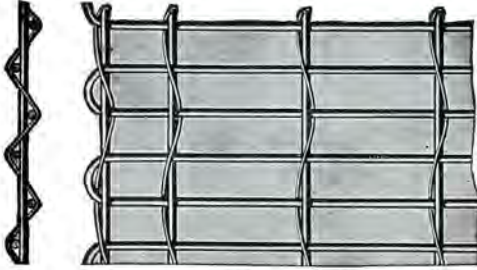
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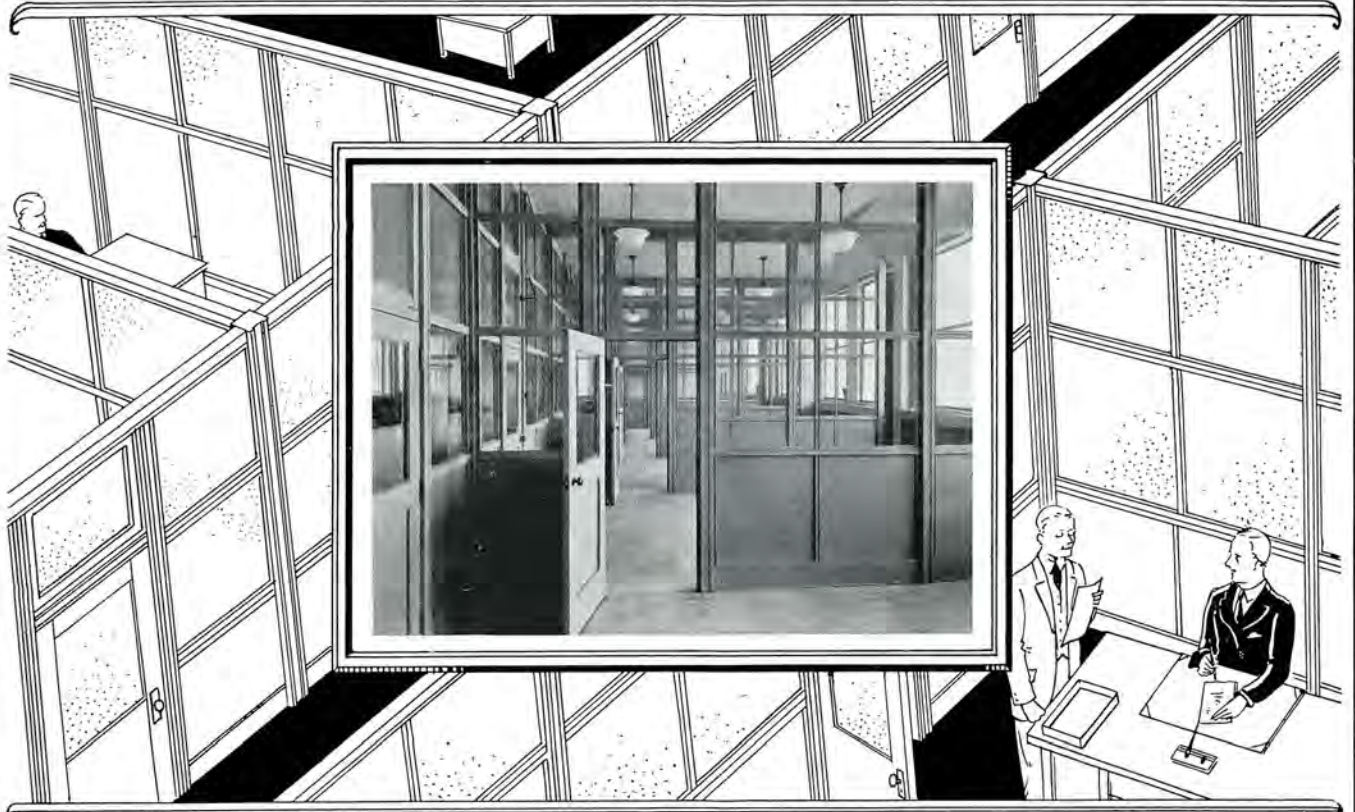
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 also Inside Front Cover
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 BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED —
 BEAVER LAUNDRY MACHINERY Co., LIMITED. xxxii
 BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. Co. —
 THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER Co. xxxiii
 CANADA CEMENT Co., LIMITED vi
 CANADIAN BENEDICT STONE, LIMITED —
 CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., LIMITED. viii
 CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE Co., LIMITED vii
 CANADIAN METAL WINDOW & STEEL PRODUCTS
 LIMITED —
 CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE Co., LIMITED xvi
 CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP Co.,
 LIMITED xxxiv
 COOKSVILLE SHALE BRICK Co., LTD —
 COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION ii
 CRANE LIMITED xxiv
 DARLING BROS., LIMITED —
 DOMINION BRIDGE Co., LIMITED xxxii
 DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM Co., LIMITED. xii
 DOMINION PAINT WORKS, LIMITED. xiv
 DON VALLEY BRICK WORKS, LIMITED —
 C. A. DUNHAM Co., LIMITED ... Outside Back Cover
 FLINT PAINT & VARNISH LIMITED —
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 GOLDIE & McCULLOCH Co., LIMITED. —
 GREENING WIRE COMPANY LIMITED xxxiv
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 OF CANADA xxii
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 NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING Co. OF CANADA, LTD. xxv
 NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY —
 NORTHERN ELECTRIC Co., LIMITED. xxvii
 GEO. OAKLEY & SON, LIMITED xxxvi
 OTIS-FENSOM ELEVATOR Co., LIMITED i
 OFFICE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING Co., LTD. xxxv
 PACIFIC LUMBER xxx
 PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED. xxviii
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 WALPAMUR Co., LIMITED xxix
 WHITE PINE BUREAU. v

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 17th and 18th FEB., 1928.

Programme

FRIDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1928.

- 9.30 a.m.—
Registration of Members and Guests at the Chateau Laurier (Tudor Room).
- 10.00 a.m.—
Assembling of Members to proceed to Premier King's Office.
- 10.30 a.m.—
Petition to be presented by the President and Members of the Institute to Premier King and his Cabinet at the Premier's office.
- 12.00 a.m.—
Meeting of the (1927) council in the Tudor Room.
- 12.45 p.m.—
Luncheon. Delegates will be guests of the Architects Club of Ottawa, Chairman—Mr. J. P. MacLaren of Ottawa; Speakers—Mayor Arthur Ellis of Ottawa, Mr. John S. Archibald of Montreal and Mr. J. O. Marchand of Montreal.
- 3.00 p.m.—
Inaugural Session of the Twenty-First General Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada in the Tudor Room.
- (a) Address by the President, Mr. J. P. Hynes.
(b) Reading and Adoption of the Minutes of the Twentieth General Annual Meeting held at Toronto, on the 18th and 19th February, 1927.
(c) Business arising out of the Minutes.
(d) Reports of the Election of Delegates from the Provincial Associations of the (1928) Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
(e) Report of the Executive Committee, Mr. J. P. Hynes, Chairman.
(f) Report of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Alcide Chausse.
(g) Report of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. L. Somerville, and Auditor's Report.
(h) Report of the Publicity Committee, Mr. J. P. Hynes, Chairman.
(i) Report of the Educational Committee, Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, Chairman.
(j) Report of the Research Committee, Prof. A. R. Greig, Chairman.
(k) Report of the Editor of "The Journal—R.A.I.C." Mr. I. Markus.

7.30 p.m.—

Annual Dinner at the Royal Golf Club. (Busses will be provided for transportation to and from the Club).

SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1928.

- 10.00 a.m.—
Business Session in the Tudor Room of The Chateau Laurier.
(1) Discussion on the Standardization of Architectural Education in Canada. Leading the discussion will be representatives from the Departments of Architecture in the Canadian Universities.
- 12.30 p.m.—
Luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. Speaker—Chairman of Town Planning Commission of the Federal District, at Ottawa.
- 2.30 p.m.—
Business Session.
(m) Report on status of Membership in the Institute.
(n) Unfinished Business.
(o) New Business.
(p) Appointment of Auditor.
- 4.00 p.m.—
Meeting of the (1928) Council in the Tudor Room.
(1) Election of Officers.
(2) Election of Executive Committee.
(3) Determining the place of the Twenty-Second General Meeting.
(4) Fixing the "pro rata" contribution for 1928.
(5) Authorizing the Honorary Treasurer to pay certain accounts.
(6) Miscellaneous Matters.

An Exhibition of Architectural Photographs and small rendered Drawings will be held in the Convention rooms during the proceedings.

HEADQUARTERS

The Headquarters of the General Annual Meeting will be in the Tudor Room of the Chateau Laurier, where all business sessions and meetings of the Council will be held.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

A. J. Hazelgrove, Chairman, Lt.-Col. C. J. Burritt, Allan Horwood, L. Fennings Taylor, W. J. Abra, E. E. Temple, B. Evan Parry, Secretary-Treasurer.

2020 Union Avenue,
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J. P. HYNES, President.



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